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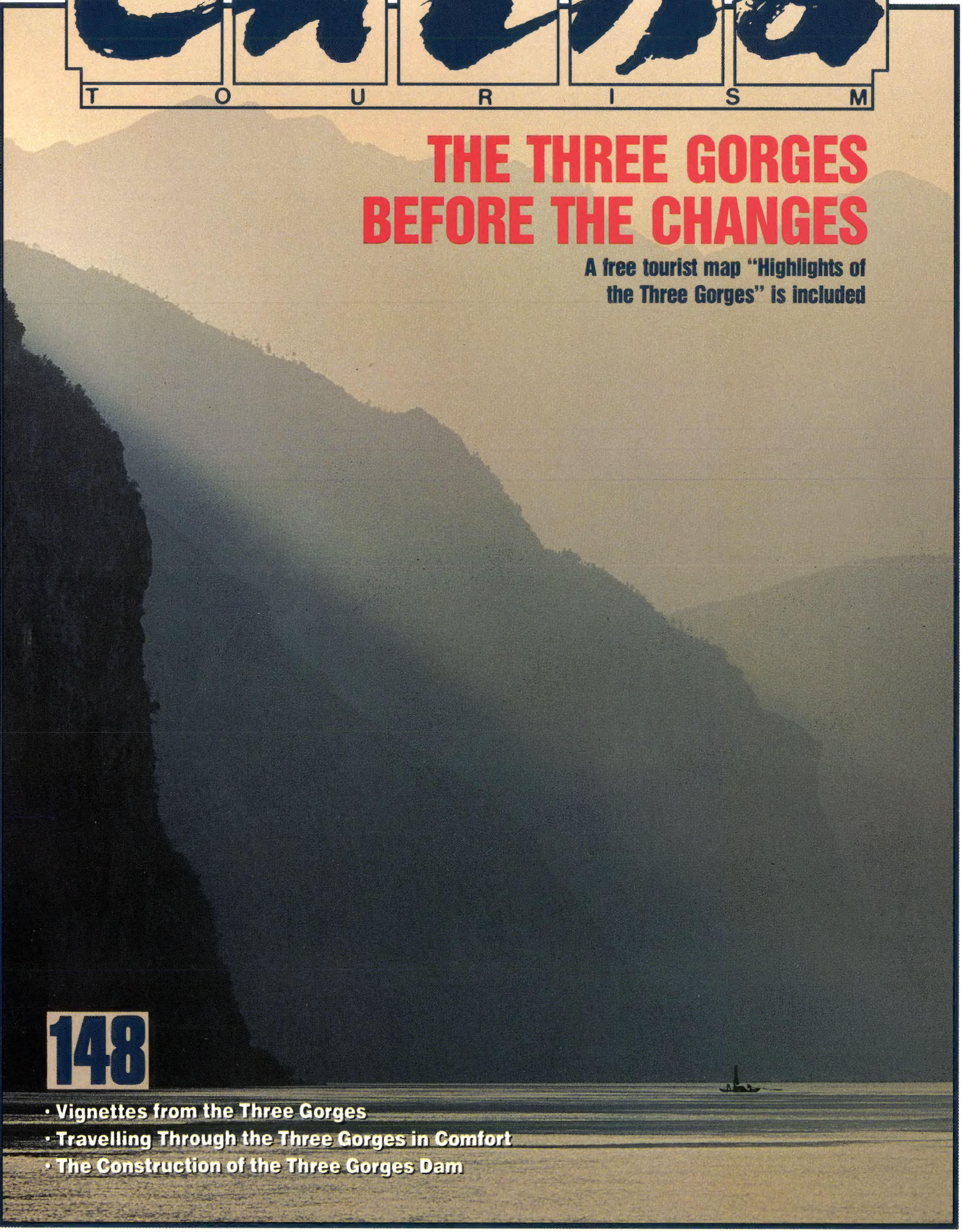

THE THREE GORGES BEFORE THE CHANGES

A free tourist map "Highlights of the Three Gorges" is included

148

- Vignettes from the Three Gorges
- Travelling Through the Three Gorges in Comfort
- The Construction of the Three Gorges Dam

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EDITORIAL

The Three Gorges Before the Changes

The Yangtse River is the longest river in China and the third longest river in the world. On its eastward journey from its source in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, it cuts through as great a variety of topography as any other river in the world. In this issue, CHINA TOURISM takes you along the most famous stretch of this great river, the Three Gorges, described as the "Gallery of Poets", before the changes resulting from the Three Gorges Project alter this scenic panorama treasured by artists and travellers alike.

We begin our journey with a brief introduction to the Three Gorges of the Yangtse River, whose grandeur and stark charm have been celebrated by many great Chinese poets and writers since the time of the Warring States Period poet Qu Yuan, also a native son of the region. In the article "The Three Gorges Before the Changes", you embark upon a boat with us and venture upstream from Yichang in Hubei to Wanxian in Sichuan. We stop to visit historic Zigui County in the Xiling Gorge before an exciting passage through the turbulent waters of the Wuxia Gorge. We conclude this journey negotiating the Qutang Gorge by boat, stopping at Baidi City and trekking along an ancient plank path once used to pull boats through the gorge.

In "Travelling Through the Three Gorges in Comfort" we take you back downstream. Besides viewing the magnificent Kuimen Pass, we take an adventurous excursion drifting down the Shennong Stream at Badong, braving rapids and shoals along the way. We then present a series of beautiful photographs with detailed captions depicting highlights and vignettes of the Three Gorges. Finally, we take a look at the planned construction of the Three Gorges Dam, at the centre of the Three Gorges Project.

You will soon discover that the Three Gorges is a fascinating mixture of famous mountains, cliffs and rivers which combine to form spectacular scenery. More than this, a number of historical sites and relics as well as a diversity of local peoples and customs contribute to the aura of mystery surrounding the Three Gorges. Please turn the page and you can begin to appreciate the charm of the Three Gorges that enchanted the likes of Qu Yuan, Li Bai, Du Fu and a host of other literary giants.

Photo by Peng Zhenge

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Front Cover: The steep slopes, cliffs and dangerous shoals at Miaohekou within Kongling Gorge in the western section of the Xiling Gorge in Hubei ***(by Peng Zhenge)***

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The Three Gorges Along the Yangtse River

PHOTO & TEXT BY PENG ZHENGE

The Yangtse River, 6,300 kilometres in length, is the longest in China and rises in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau flowing south. Turning eastward in Sichuan Province, it converges with the Jinsha, Yalong, Dadu, Minjiang, Tuojiang, Jialing and Wujiang Rivers, and then rushes swiftly, cutting its way through the Kuimen Pass and the Wushan Mountains. The Three Gorges thus created form a natural barrier between Sichuan and Hubei Provinces.

The term Three Gorges of the Yangtse River specifically refers to the Qutang Gorge, Wuxia Gorge and Xiling Gorge. Beginning at Baidi City or the City of the White Emperor in Fengjie County in Sichuan Province in the west and ending at Nanjin Pass at Yichang City in Hubei Province in the east, the Three Gorges stretch for 193 kilometres across the five counties and embrace the cities of Fengjie, Wushan, Badong, Zigui and Yichang. The Qutang Gorge in the west spreads itself for only eight kilometres in Fengjie County but its magnificent sheer cliffs and beauty have won for it the reputation as "The first lofty Dragon Gate under heaven". The 40-kilometre-long Wuxia Gorge in the middle directly follows the Qutang Gorge and runs through Wushan and Badong Counties. Twelve graceful mountain peaks and grotesque cliffs line the river here. The Xiling Gorge in the east, which goes through a course of 75 kilometres in Zigui County and the city of Yichang in Hubei Province, is known for its many rapids and shoals. The entire course of the Three Gorges is simply a long valley alternately narrow and wide. On both banks along the gorges are mountains that rise abruptly upward, some appearing to stand guard or rising majestically high into the sky. Channelled by wide valleys and narrow gorges, the river meanders through the Three Gorges before it gushes down into the middle reaches of the Yangtse. Spread throughout the Three Gorges from west to east are a number of well-known scenic spots and sites of historical importance such as Baidi City, the Fairy Peak, the Gaotang Temple, the home village of Wang Zhaojun and the residence of the great poet Qu Yuan.

The Three Gorges are strategically located and difficult to negotiate. Many important battles took place here in ancient times. The gorges are famous not only for their picturesque setting but also for the simple and rustic customs of the nearby inhabitants. Thus, they have attracted legions of sightseers and inspired numerous poets including such great ancient literati as Qu Yuan, Song Yu, Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, Wang Anshi, Su Dongpo and Lu You to literally wax poetic about their splendour. Since they have inspired so much verse, the Three Gorges have earned the soubriquet "The Gallery of Poetry".

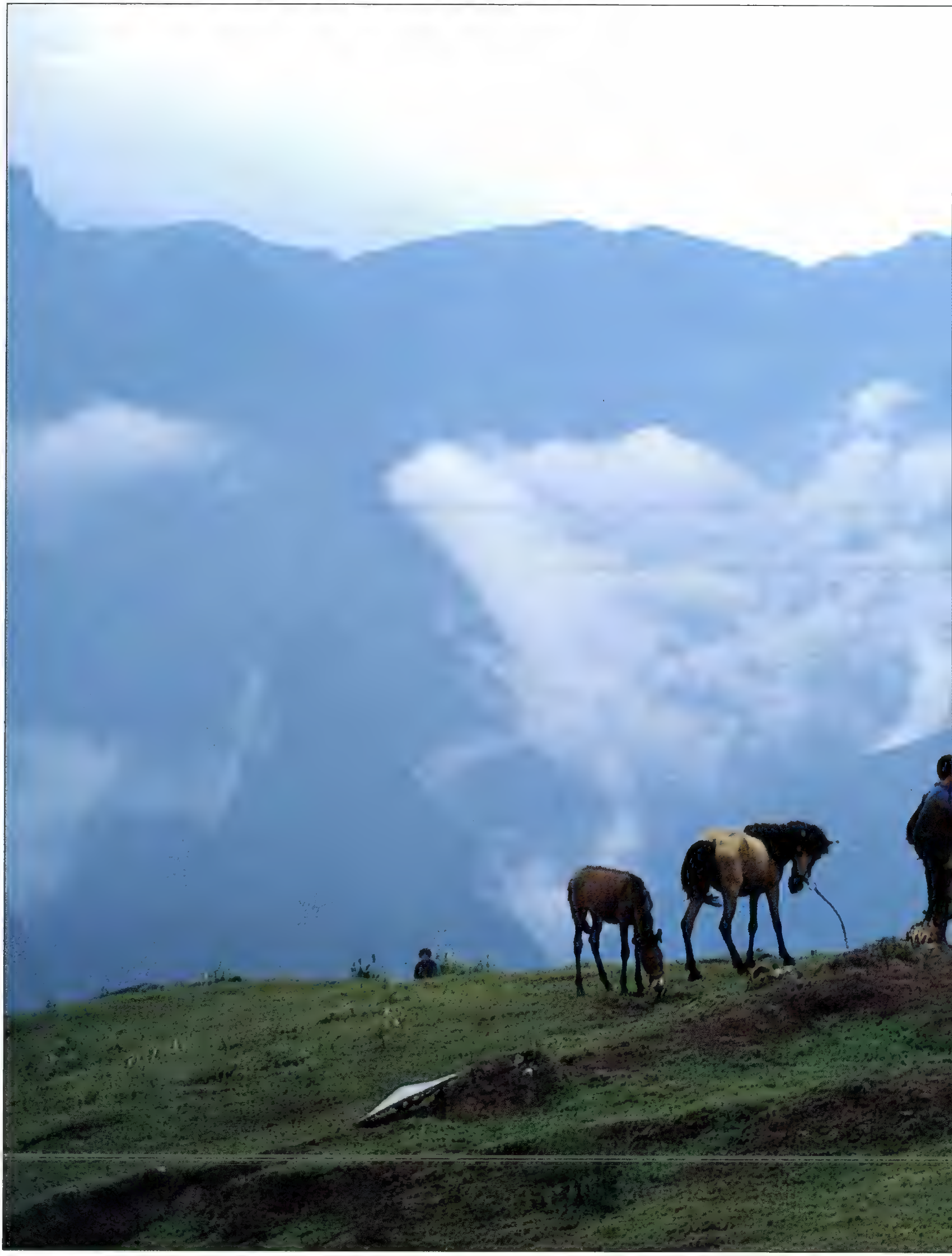
Recently a plan has been developed to exploit the water resources in the Three Gorges. The key to execution of this plan is the construction of a great dam. The people living along the gorges will be obliged to move to other regions, and the face of the Three Gorges will change for ever.

THREE GORGES OF THE YANGTSE

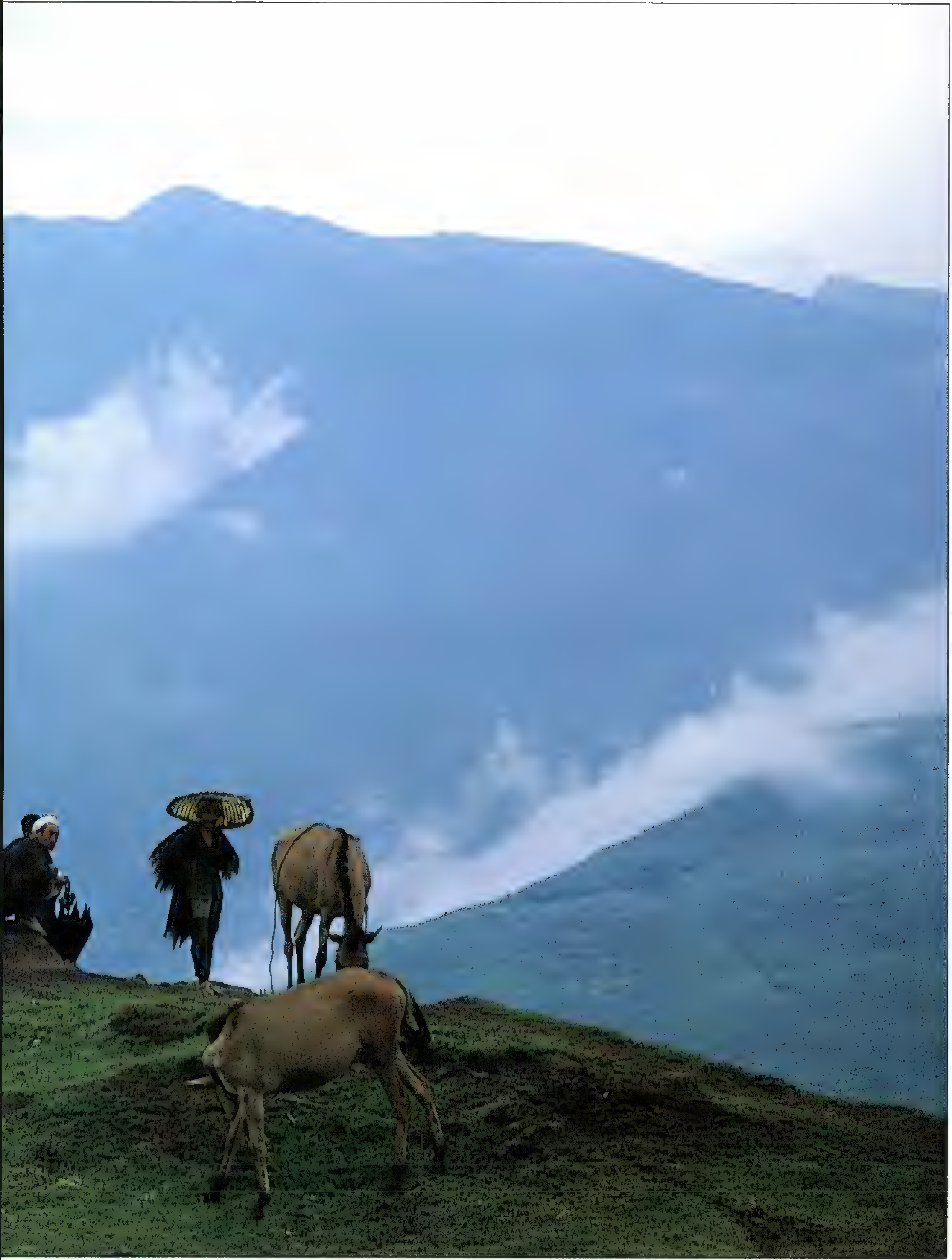
Vignettes from the Three Gorges

PHOTOS BY PENG ZHENGE
TEXT BY WU SI

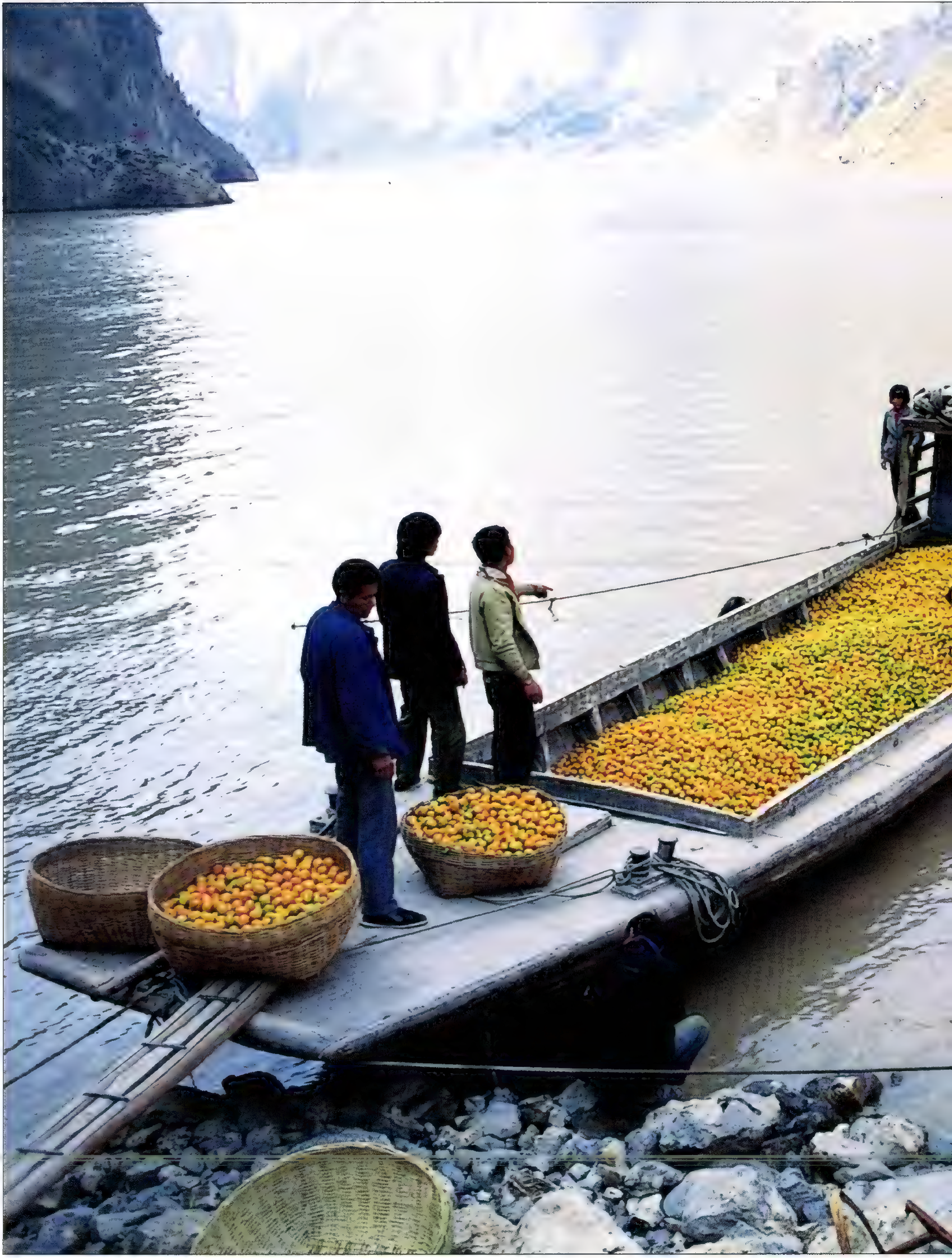
Often Cloudy and Rainy in the Wushan Mountains



The Wushan Range separates the Jianghan Plain from the Central Sichuan Basin where the Yangtse River cuts through the Wushan Range. Damp and dry airstreams converge here forming one of the rainiest areas in the country. When mountain dwellers here go out to work, they always take their palm-bark rain capes with them, for downpours may strike at any moment.

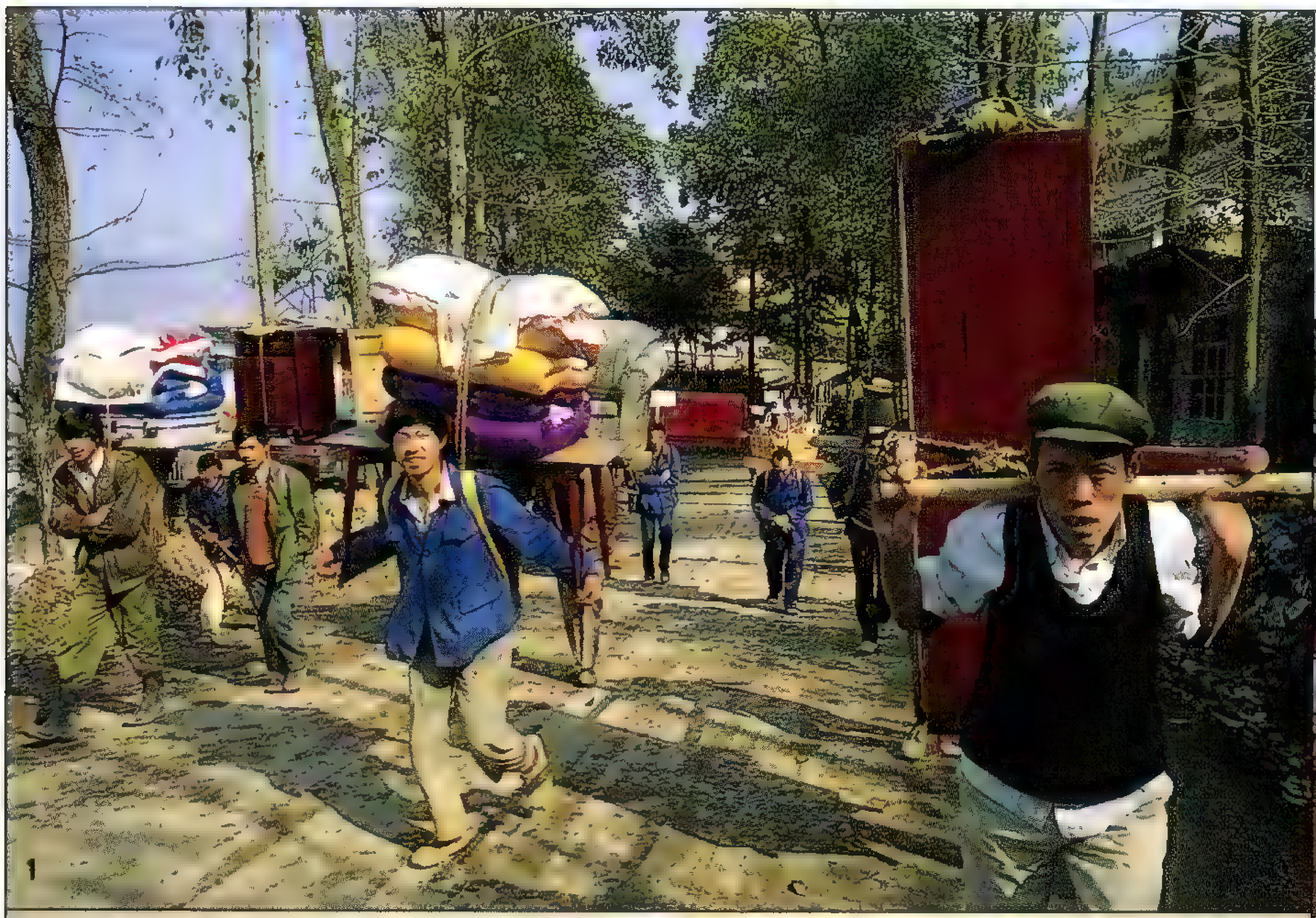


Golden Autumn in the Xiling Gorge



Golden tangerines shine under the autumn sun in the tangerine groves on the mild slopes of the Xiling Gorge; the red leaves of Chinese tallow trees also dance in the wind. Harvested tangerines are piled on the banks waiting for boats to transport them to all parts of the country.

Colourful Customs of the Ba People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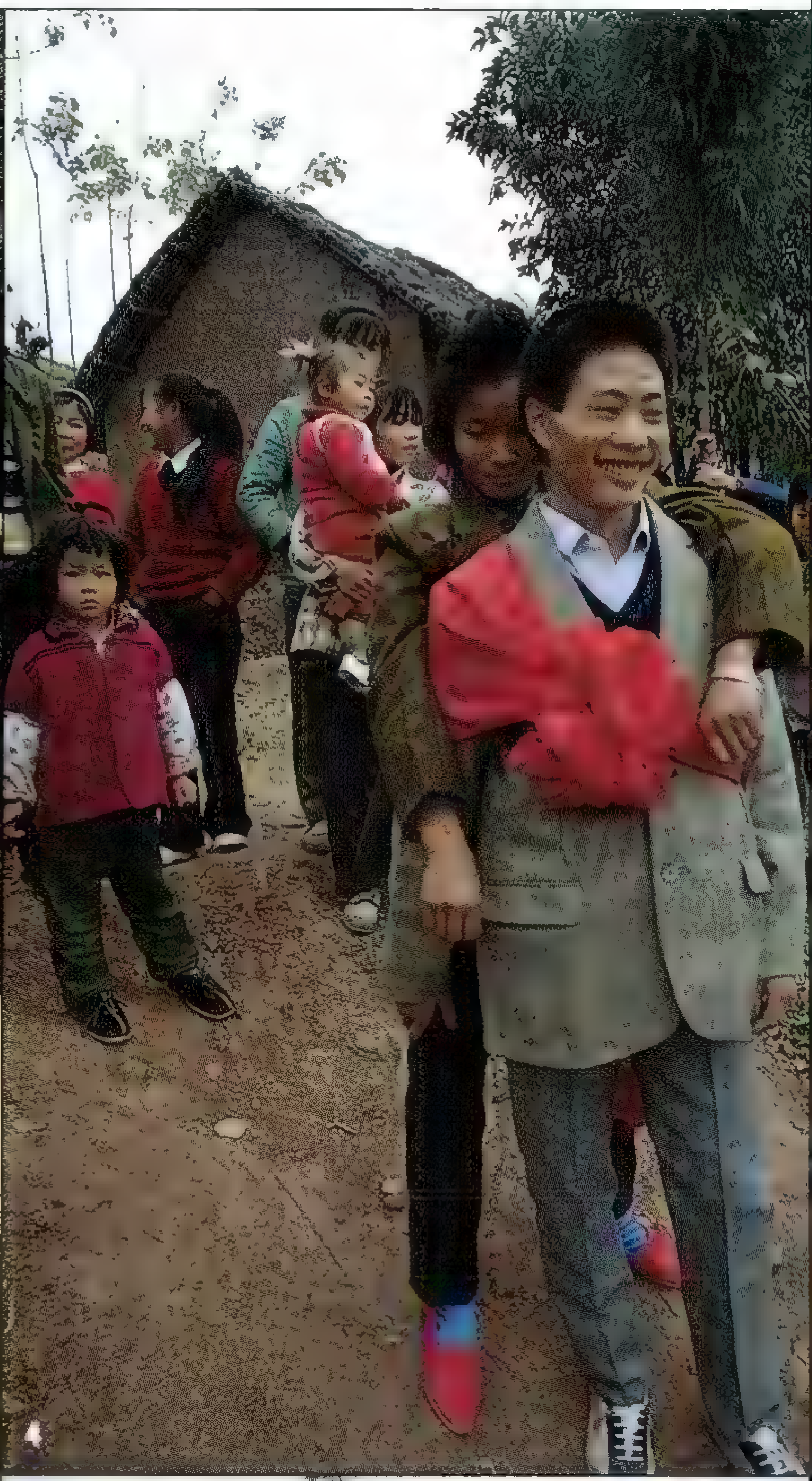
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The descendants of the ancient Ba nationality of the Three Gorges region have a rich culture, which includes special wedding and funeral rituals. The local wedding features a long procession escorting the weeping bride and her dowry, and the "funeral with dancers" refers to the custom of singing songs, and beating drums and gongs at the funeral ceremony to bid farewell to the departed.

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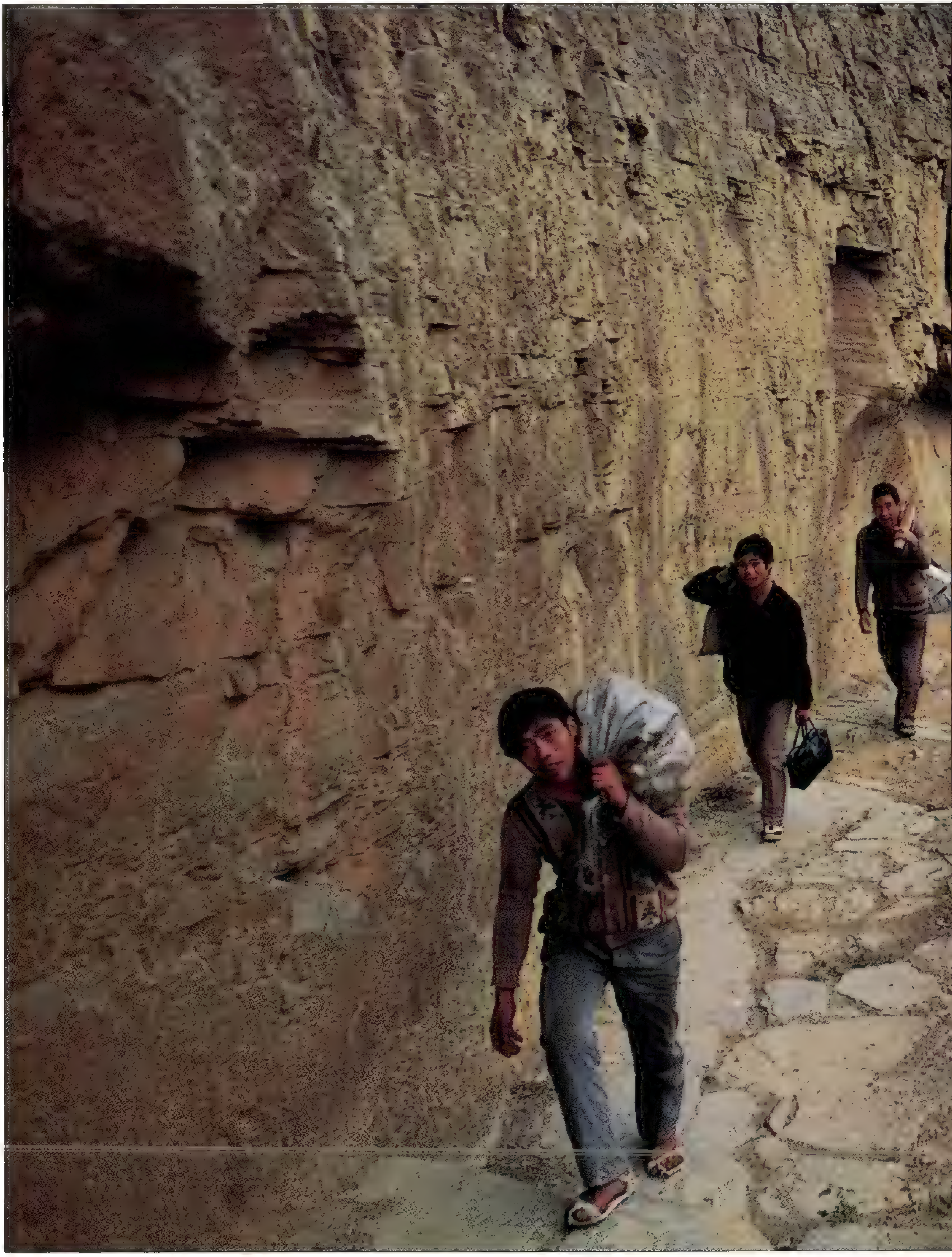
(2, by Zhuang Zhenhua); (3,4,5,7,8,9 & 10, by Chen Chichun); (6 & 12, by She Daike); (11, by Song Kaiping)

Wushan County Town

At Wushan County Town in Sichuan, even the streets and roads are named after the Twelve Peaks of the Wushan Mountains along Wuxia Gorge. Motorcycles, vans and buses and the thickly clustered signboards of household inns have driven away the silence of a thousand years from this small town, and the townspeople have traded in their traditional garb for attractive fashions.

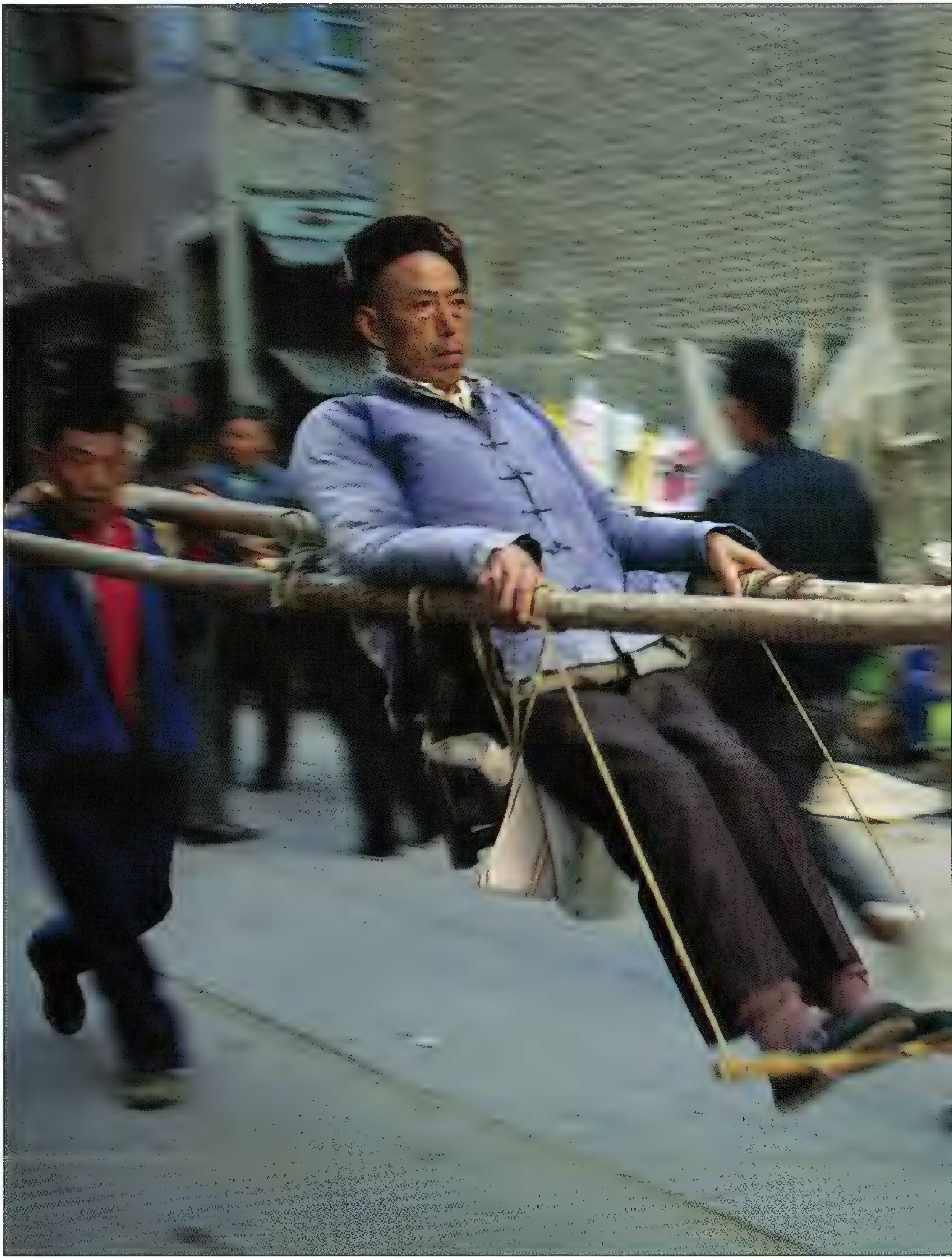
The Qutang Plank Road



Unique to this region, the Qutang Plank Road was chiselled on the face of a cliff. This was a strategic location as well as a vital communication line in ancient times both for military and public purposes. This short plank road also served as a towpath here, where boat

trackers toiled along day in and day out. But today the singing of folk songs is heard from the mountaintop and reverberates throughout the canyons.

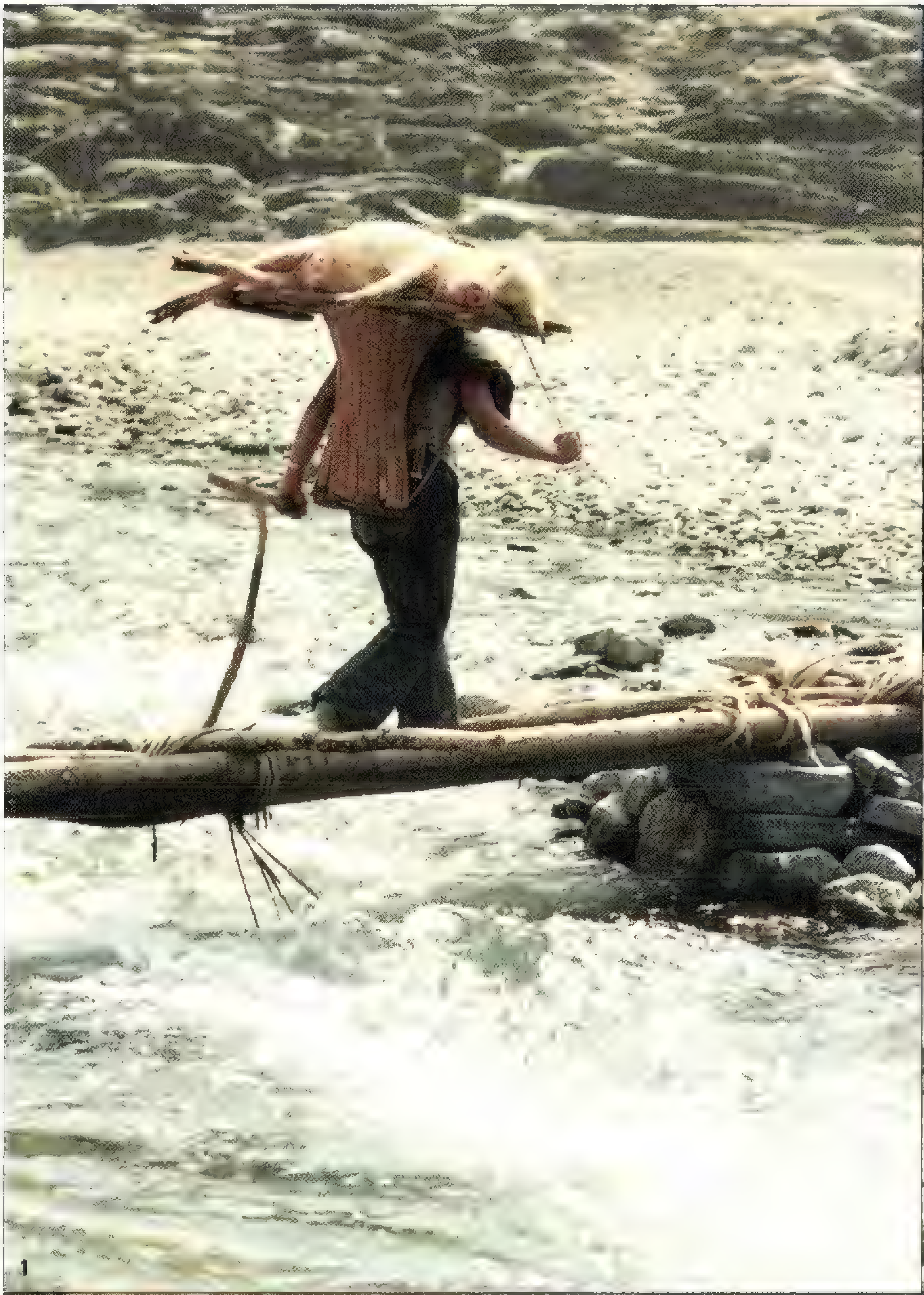
The Litters of Zigui



Work songs of the litter-bearers awaken sleepy little Zigui County Town at dawn. Surrounded by high mountains, this small ancient town remains simple and primitive with hardly any modern buildings. It will be submerged when the planned Three Gorges Dam is constructed. Since

it is the birthplace of the ancient beauty Wang Zhaojun and the ancient great poet Qu Yuan, Zigui, however, is indelibly etched in historical annals and will live on in the hearts and minds of many people.

Bamboo Baskets in the Three Gorges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(1, 5 by She Daike); (2, by Chen Chichun)

The old bamboo baskets used to carry loads are still popular in the Three Gorges region. As the region abounds with steep mountains, sheer cliffs and winding paths, modern means of transportation often have to be abandoned in favour of the traditional shoulder pole, baskets and muscle or animal power.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru

The Three Gorges Before the Changes

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY PENG ZHENGE

During last autumn I availed myself of the opportunity to pay a visit to the Three Gorges before construction begins on the dam. I boarded a boat and went upstream from Yichang in Hubei to Zigui and Badong also in Hubei, and Wushan and finally to Fengjie in Sichuan, touring county by county along the gorges region. Then I hastened to Wanxian where I embarked on the luxury tourist boat *M.V. Yangtse Paradise* and proceeded downstream.

XILING GORGE

Originally, travelling past the Xiling Gorge was perilous. Later, its dangerous shoals and rocks were levelled in realignment of the river course. After the completion of the Gezhou Dam at Yichang, Hubei Province, the water within the gorge rose and the risks of transport were further lessened. Nowadays, passengers on boats across the gorge can peacefully enjoy the view of the peaks along both sides, where cliffs rise straight up and the water is turbulent. East beyond the Nanjin Pass, one will not fail to anticipate that, once the hills recede, flat plains lie ahead and the river seems to have entered an open area without impediments.

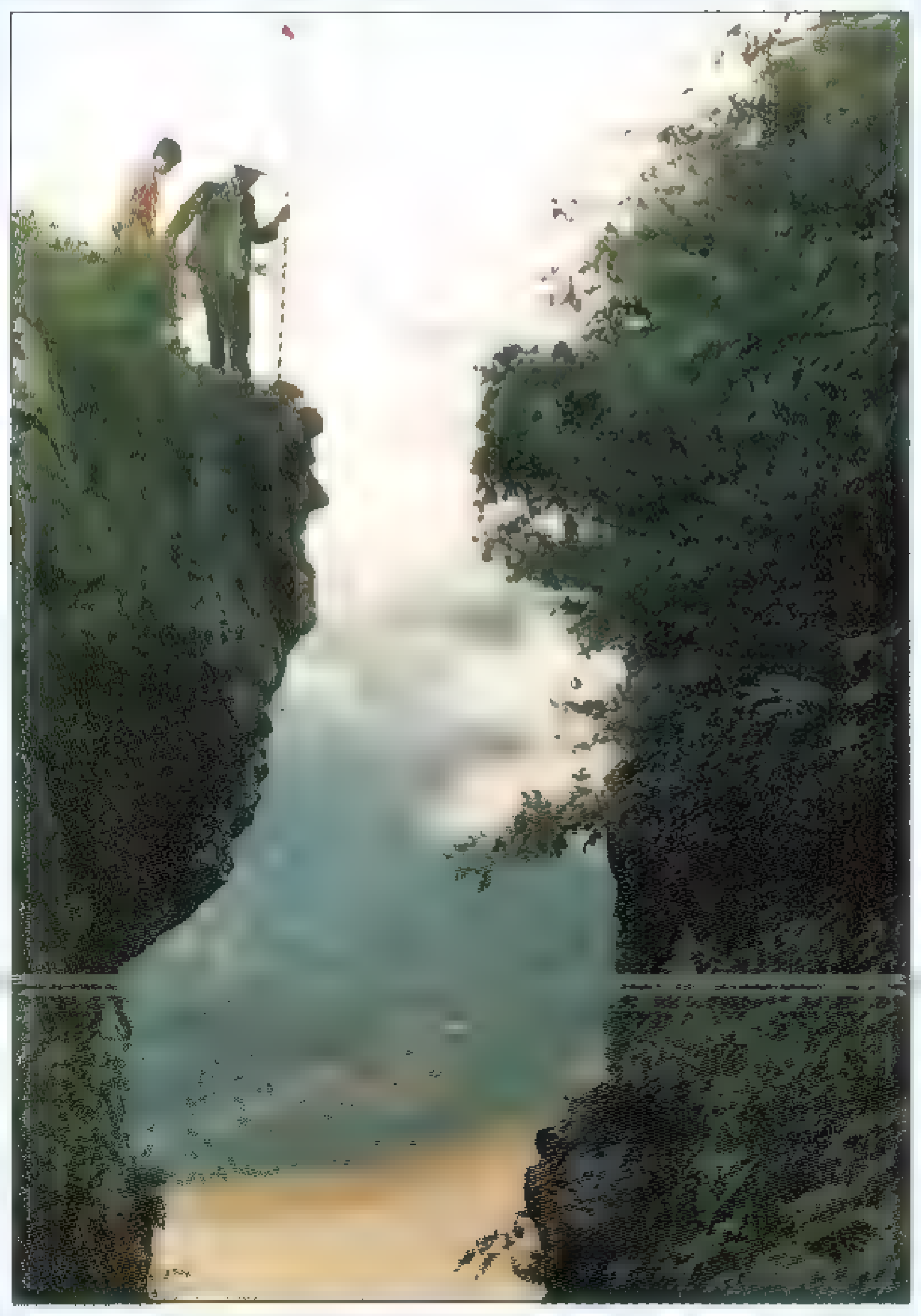
Sandouping – The Site of the Three Gorges Dam

I rented a car from the Yichang County Tourism Administration in Hubei and drove towards Sandouping along the road that circled the mountains. Sandouping is the site chosen for the great Three Gorges Dam to be built. We looked down at the Xiling Gorge below and found the view quite different from what had met our eyes when we were taking a cruise on the Yangtse. Sometimes, to the right of the highway were cliffs that rose steeply into the sky while to the left, were sheer precipices that extended right to the deep bottom of the valley miles away. At other times, gentle slopes and terraced fields and even villages appeared along the road. As this was autumn, catalpa tree leaves were red like fire and poplar leaves had turned yellow.

I took a path that led up from the highway to a small village on the mountain and came upon a family of three working on their vegetable garden. Below the vegetable plot was what seemed to be an unfathomable abyss. Their house was screened by the Heavenly Pillar Peak and faced south and its door opened to the Yangtse that roared southeastward.

On a clear and sunny autumn day, an old man selling persimmons lies leisurely at an abrupt turn on a mountain road north of the Xiling Gorge, waiting for customers.

The mountains near Xintan or New Shoals Town of the Xiling Gorge remain active in movement. A landslide on the northern bank that took place in 1985 shoved Xintan Town into the river. The crack on the southern bank today is still widening. Geologists are keeping a close watch of the mountains so as to give timely warning in case of drastic shifts which could create emergencies (by Wang Min).



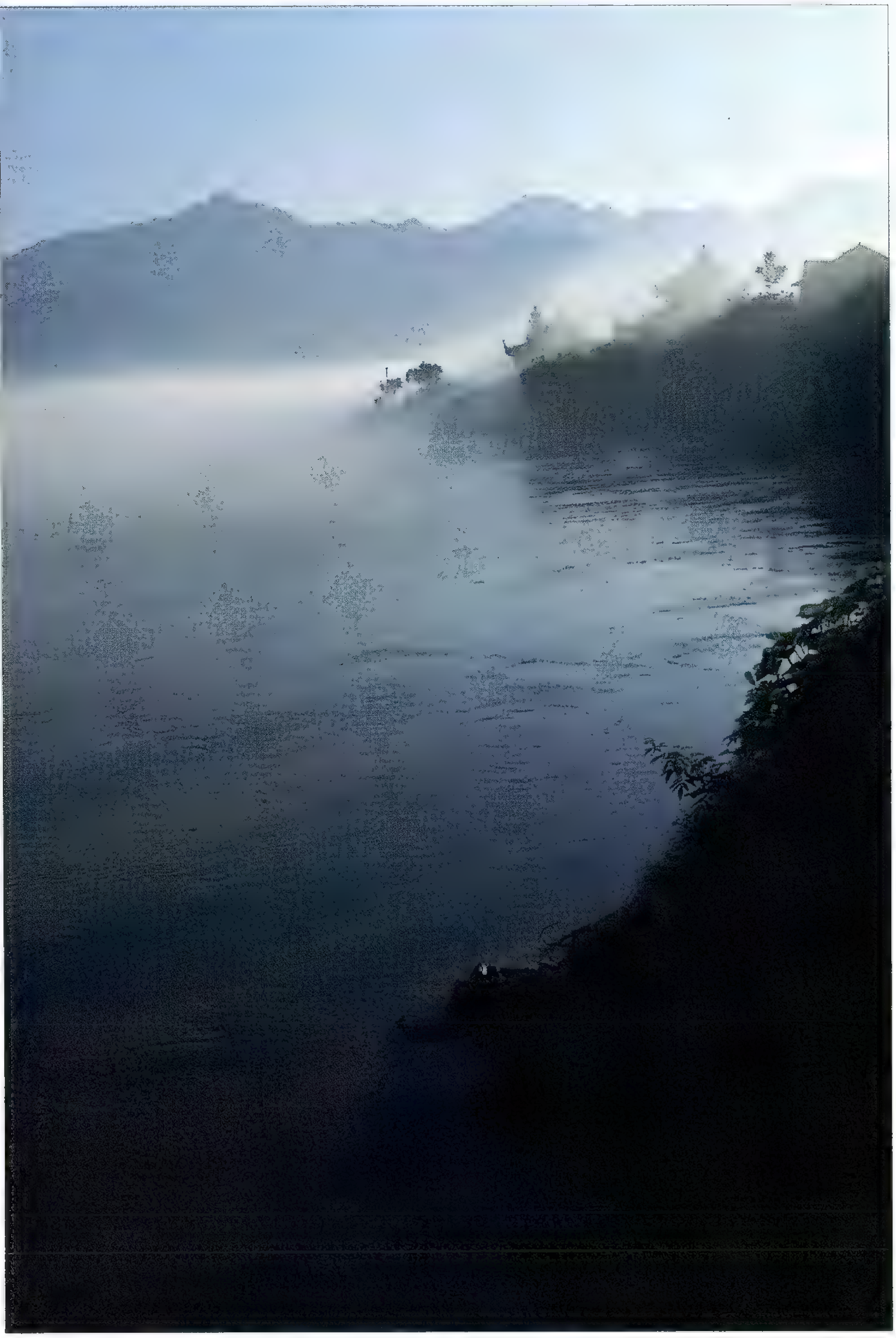
The ship Qu Yuan No. 1 provides a daily shuttle service along the Xiling Gorge between Zigui and Yichang. Its captain, Xiang Qiliang, once worked as a boat tracker and even today can sing old boat tracker's work songs.

Descending the mountain highway, our car was ferried across the river at Liantuo and then we drove upward along the river from Huangling Temple for over a dozen kilometres when we suddenly spied tangerine groves where villagers were busy harvesting the fruit. Trucks were parked along the road ready to transport the freshly picked and newly purchased tangerines. We learned that some of the trucks came from as far away as Henan and Hebei Provinces. This was the scene that greeted us at Sandouping, the site of the future Three Gorges Dam.

Following the advice of the villagers, I ascended a hill covered with tangerine trees. From there I looked down at the river below and discovered an island – Zhongbao Island, planted with crops. The hills along the river banks were quite gentle here. I found out that this spot was chosen for the dam project not only because of the solid foundation but also the relatively open topography which would make the construction and transport of building materials easier.

Old Captain of the Ship "Qu Yuan No. 1"

In the second afternoon after I returned to the city of Yichang, I took a ship to Zigui County.



Huangling Temple built on a terrace surrounded by tangerine groves within the Xiling Gorge (by She Daike)

I struggled my way from the fifth class cabin which was fully loaded with luggage and cargo to the wheelhouse and asked the captain for permission to take pictures from this position. The old captain, Xiang Qiliang, suddenly became excited at the sight of the picture of boat trackers in the magazine *China Tourism* which I had showed him. Earlier in his life, he had been a boat tracker, wearing cloth shoes and bare-shouldered, pulling a rope over a dozen metres long attached to a boat.

Once we entered the Xiling Gorge, the captain kept pointing me towards the towpath along the bank that he had travelled before. He told me that when they came upon water between two cliffs, younger and stronger trackers would jump into the water from the boat to find the towpath. In the past, most of the boats cruising the river were wooden carriers with a capacity of 30 to 200 tons and each boat took 10 to 70 trackers to pull along. He further explained that the three trackers walking at the front, known as head trackers, were the most experienced at the job. They had to keep leading in singing work songs and every sentence they sang was responded to by other trackers, so that they always moved in co-ordinated steps. When crossing loose stone paths, the head trackers sang words that reminded others of the dangerous road so that the rest picked their way by jumping on the rocks as they moved ahead. When travelling on a flat road, the head trackers would sing in such a cadence as to call everyone to move in unison. To make sure that every tracker concentrated on the job, the head trackers had to create impromptu songs interesting enough to catch

The costume and jewelry that this girl is wearing are her grandmother's wedding apparel, and indicate that she is from a well-to-do family (by She Daike).

everybody's attention. This was because the slightest lapse of attention might result in someone falling off the towpath on the cliff into the deep river.

Keen in regaling me with tales of boat trackers, the old captain demonstrated his technique on the deck in front of the wheelhouse. He stamped his feet in rhythm as he sang, his melodies echoing in the valley.

In a Tiger's Mouth

The boat sailed past the expansive valley at Sandouping and entered the mouth of the Kongling Gorge, known to the locals as the Miaohekou. Here, the gorge expands reminding some of the mouth of a tiger and the water roars down between sheer dark cliffs on both banks. The boat made its way carefully into the gorge from near the cliffs.

We were now within the boundary of Zigui County. As our boat *Qu Yuan No. 1*, named after the great poet of the third century B.C., belonged to the Zigui County River Transportation Company, it called at every village and dock within the county for the convenience of the local people,

It was very difficult to get sunshine in the gorge and so it grew dark early. A light from the boat casts its illumination about 100 metres along the bank. Places where passengers had already gathered quietly waiting for the ship suddenly were alive when the ship docked. Carrying local produce including live chickens, pigs and sheep, people got on or off the ship with great commotion. From the ship's loudspeakers, the captain directed passengers on and off to avoid mishaps.

The Most Recent Landslide in 1985

After the Niugan Mafei (Ox Liver and Horse Lung) Gorge, we came upon a place called Xintan or New Shoals, a name that came from dangerous shoals in the river which were the result of landslides that have been periodically taking place since the Han Dynasty 2,000 years ago. The most recent event in this series happened at 3:45 a.m. on June 12, 1985, when the rocks behind Xintan Town on the northern bank slid down the mountain slope, throwing the might of four million cubic metres of rocks from 800 metres above at the entire town and crashing right into the bottom of the river, sending the water splashing 80 metres high. Fortunately after a forecast, all the 1,371 residents of the town had been evacuated in time, thus, catastrophe was averted, and there were no casualties.

In the days before the above-mentioned safety measures were implemented, out of about 1,000 boats that went by each day, over a dozen would be smashed to pieces. To minimize loss, all boats had to be unloaded here while passengers would walk across the area along the bank. At that time, there were several hundred shops, restaurants, hotels and teahouses, almost all with thatched roofs. Today, such structures can no longer be seen.

Hometown of a Historical Beauty

About a dozen kilometres east of the county seat of Zigui flows a beautiful river called the Xiangxi or Fragrant Creek which empties into the Yangtse from the west end

On the southern bank facing the mouth of the Xiangxi River stands the ancient town of Buzhuanghe. A contrast of sorts exists between the antique style furniture and the posters of beautiful young ladies on the wall.

The water of the Xiangxi or Fragrant Creek is clear with a colour like jade. One legend has it that Wang Zhaojun, a historical figure known for being unusually beautiful, dropped her handkerchief in the river and ever since then the water has been emanating a fragrant smell.

of the Bingshu Baojian (Military Book and Precious Sword) Gorge. Along this little creek are the birthplaces of two very famous figures in Chinese history: Qu Yuan and Wang Zhaojun.

The Qili Valley leads from the bank of the Xiangxi (Fragrant) Creek to a village called Xiangluping in the mountains. Over 2,200 years ago, Qu Yuan, one of China's greatest poets, was born here. Villagers took me to visit the Temple of Qu Yuan, the Reading Spot of Qu Yuan and his birthplace.

Going upstream from the Xiangluping Village, after thirty kilometres along the Fragrant Creek, one arrives at Gaoyang Town of Xingshan County. Half way up the mountain at Gaoyang is Baoping Village – birthplace of Wang Zhaojun, commonly regarded as one of the four most famous beauties in ancient China.

Originally a maid of honour in the imperial court of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. -A.D. 24), she responded to an imperial decree and was married in 33 B.C. to Huhanye, chieftain of the Xiongnus, a nomadic tribe in the north, in an effort to bring about harmony and peace along the northern frontiers. There are a great many stories and plays about the fate of Wang Zhaojun. The Zhaojun Temple built in Baoping Village is dedicated to her memory.

The old and young generations at Buzhuanghe Town are donned in differents styles of clothes, but their folk customs and habits remain pretty much the same.

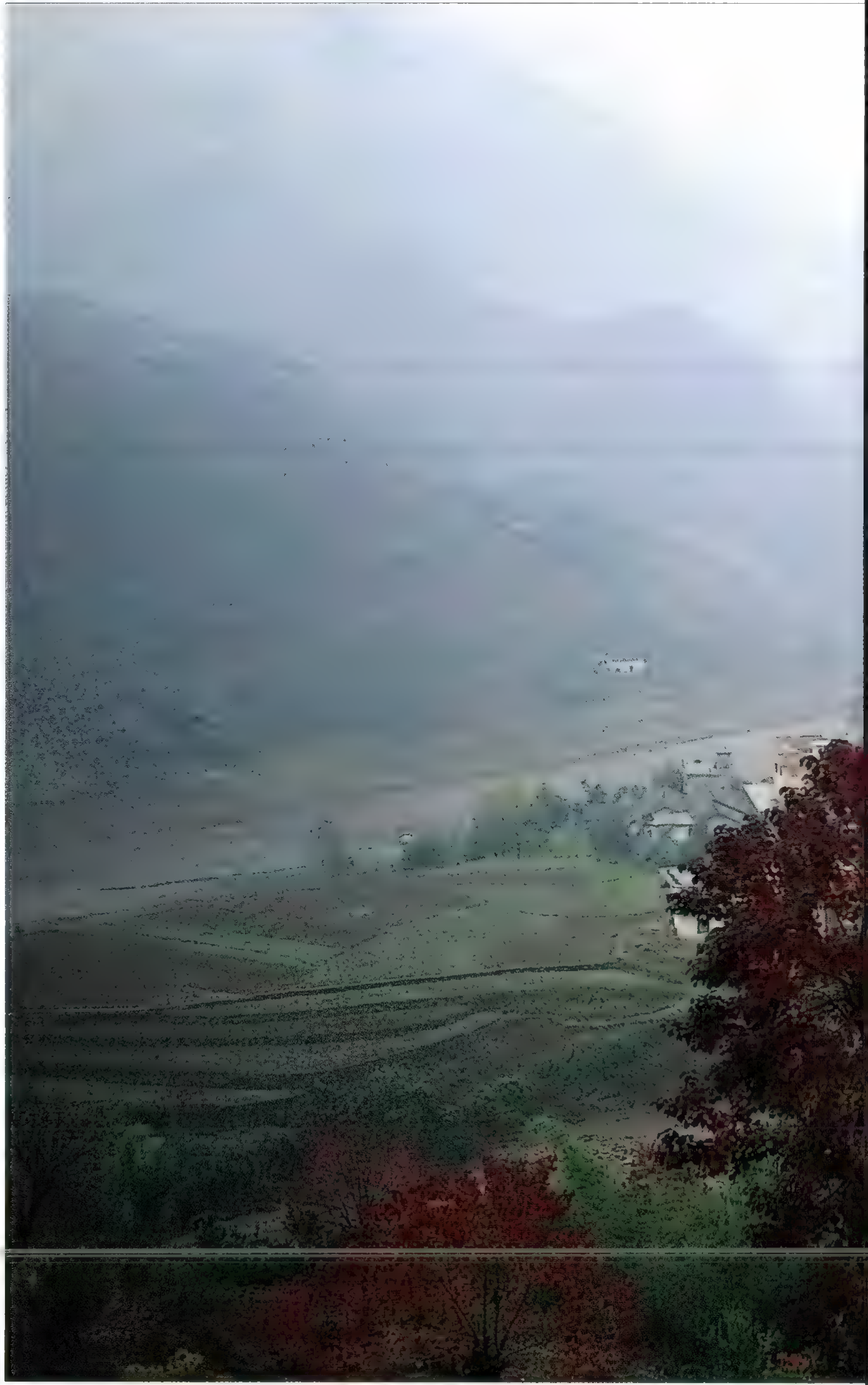
The birthplace of the poet Qu Yuan in Zigui County is surrounded by steep mountains and terraced fields punctuated by small villages.

WUXIA GORGE

Located in the Wushan Mountains, the Wuxia Gorge is where the dry and damp and warm and cold air currents from the Jianghan Plain and Central Sichuan Basin converge. Consequently, it is also the place where storms are most frequent in China and there is almost no let-up in the rainy weather throughout the year. The term "clouds and rain of the Wushan Mountains", usually used to describe the scene at the Shennü (Fairy) Peak, to a great degree indicates the ever-changing and unpredictable views shrouded by clouds and mist and the natural beauty of the entire Wushan Mountains.

The length of the Wuxia Gorge is evenly divided between Badong County in Hubei Province and Wushan County in Sichuan Province. At the border between the two provinces is an inscription on a cliff reading "Borderline Between Hubei and Sichuan". was, however, unable to see this stone tablet either when I went upstream from Badong o

The vocational technical school on the mountain behind the county town of Wushan is said to be the site of the Chuyang Terrace, a Taoist temple commissioned by the King of Chu over 2,000 years ago. The girl student is doing her homework on the terrace.



Along the Shennong Stream in Badong County is a place called Longchuanhe or Dragon Boat River Village. As it is now autumn leaves of catalpa trees on the hills behind the village have turned red, add bright colour to the natural serene beauty of this mist-shrouded village.

downstream from Wushan. Perhaps the fact hat I missed this sight is suggestive of why he Wuxia Gorge always impresses visitors as aving an aura of mystery.

Evening Encounter with a Boatman

I travelled around the Xiling Gorge area for five or six days and the autumn weather held clear and sunny all the way. Once I arrived at Badong County, it deteriorated and began to drizzle.

Badong County town, built half way up the slope of a mountain, mostly consists of old houses. As soon as I set foot on the bank of the river, two pretty women guides came over to meet me. They hired a porter for me to take my luggage and we all went off to the Badong Travel Service.

That evening, I ran into a boatman who, having sent off a tourist to go on a rafting adventure on the Shennong Stream, came to spend the night at the county town. Surnamed Zhang, the young boatman was sturdily built and neatly dressed.

All boatmen of the Shennong Stream are local farmers who also work on their farms. When working as boatmen, they make on average 200 yuan a month. Their primary task is to ship pigs, tangerines, maize and broad beans out of the mountain regions and bring back rice, cement fertilizers and sundry articles for daily use. The recent influx of

tourists in the last two years, however, has certainly boosted their income.

During low tide, a boat carries freight in excess of a ton but when the water is deep, the load can increase to two and a half tons. When going against the current, boatmen will have to jump off the boat into the water to pull it along. As pulling the boat will make their trousers wet and thus makes it inconvenient, and also since there are no other people in the valley, boatmen often take off their clothes and work naked, weather permitting. To the local people, nude boat trackers are commonplace, but when there are tourists from outside, they immediately don their apparel.

Night Cruise Along the Wuxia Gorge

At Badong, after considerable effort, I finally succeeded in hiring a small freight boat to take me through the Wuxia Gorge. The small boat moved slowly upstream and now and then encountered the waves stirred up by larger ships. After it covered a dozen kilometres in almost three hours, it brought me to the entrance of the Wuxia Gorge – Guandukou.

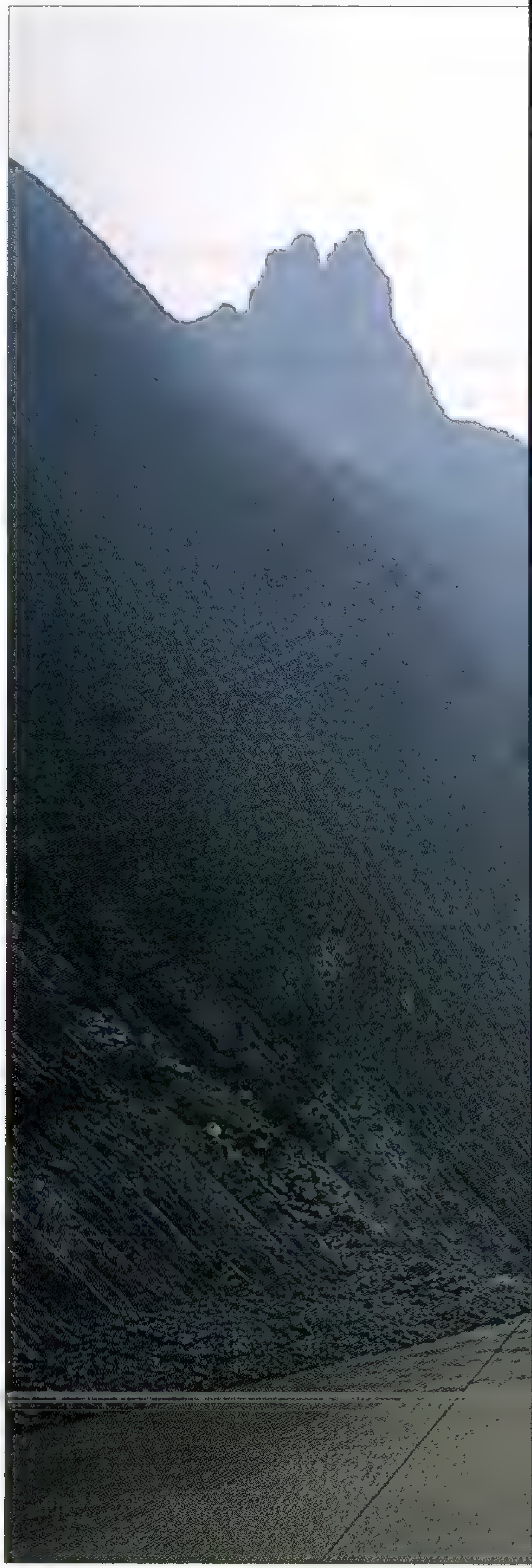
Further up from here, the river narrowed and became more turbulent. The motor of the boat made greater noise but its speed was even slower. The owner of the boat who was in his fifties told me that about twenty kilometres away was Wanliu Village on the border between Hubei and Sichuan. It was at Wanliu where the tablet was inscribed with the characters saying "Borderline Between Hubei and Sichuan". Unfortunately, he said, we would not be able to reach Wanliu before dark. Soon it turned pitch dark. Beacons, green on the right and red on the left, flickered as if they were ghost lights all the way into the heart of the Wuxia Gorge.

On the return trip which was aided by the current, the boat went much faster. Large ships sailed up from the opposite direction and my boat owner time and again used his flashlight to signal with other ships to facilitate safe sailing. When there were no ships coming towards us, he would turn to chat with me. He said that he became a fisherman in the river when he was 17. I learned that in the river there are silver carp, common carp, white eel, catfish, white turtles and sturgeon which can weigh as much as several hundred kilogrammes.

Fishing for the last two species is prohibited by law. The most interesting of all the sea animals is the black finless porpoise, also protected from fishing. The creature's pig-like appearance has earned it the nickname "river pig". Its oily surface and meat which is soft as

Boatmen with practised skill keep firm control of their "pea boats" in the turbulent waters of the Shennong Stream. Tourists may at times feel alarmed, but there is no real danger.

Away from the hustle and bustle of cities, people living along the Shennong Stream rely on their "pea boats" to maintain contact with the outside world. When sailing upstream, the boats have to be pulled and it is customary for boatmen to do the job naked (by Yu Xiaolin).



eancurd make it very difficult to be caught y hooks. The only way to capture the crea- re is by a net. After the construction of the ezhou Dam, the porpoise is rarely seen. It is id that it can now only be seen in the aters near the city of Shashi.

In the misty river, my thoughts turned to e work songs on the river. My boat owner ted three kinds of work songs: the oars- an's song, the sculler's song and the acker's song. Those sung on the upper sec- on of the Three Gorges in Sichuan tend to e lively while Hubei melodies sound more lemn. This is because along the upper sec- on the water flow is rapid but there are few angerous shoals while in the lower section, e water is much more expansive and turbulent and full of risky shoals. When Sichuan boats have entered Hubei, boatmen will switch to Hubei tunes. After this verbal libretto, he proceeded to clear his throat, stood on the bow and began to demonstrate various work songs that he had just described. His well controlled singing, now rising and now falling, carried far up and down the river, muffling the sound of the waves and the boat's motor.

The Fairy Peak Towering over Steep Cliffs

After a little more than three hours on the *Jiangyu No. 10*, we arrived in Wushan County.

We were accompanied all the way on our trip by a gloomy sky which seemed to make the Wuxia Gorge even narrower. High up around the peaks that towered high into the sky, the only living creatures were a few eagles circling. Suddenly, a deep siren was heard echoing in the valley, which sounded sadder and more shrill than the howling of monkeys.

At Wushan County, I sailed once again on the river. The captain told me that the stretch of the river under the jurisdiction of his station was the most dangerous section on the Yangtse as the river was narrow and full of deep and huge whirlpools. In 1976, a training boat of 120 horse-power was engulfed by a whirlpool. He pointed out to me the location where the accident had occurred. The first glance suggested that the river was very

The Qingshi Signal Station in Wuxia Gorge uses signals to give traffic instructions to ships navigating the gorges.

calm. Upon closer look, I realized that there were ripples all over the river surface created by whirlpools churning ominously underneath.

Near Qingshi Village, the towering Fairy Peak came into my view. Along the river below the peak is nothing but sheer cliffs, part of which are painted with black figures on white background, indicating the water level. The figures pile on top of each other for a height of over thirty metres, reminding people of the beating waves and roaring waters that for thousands of years have made their awesome presence felt here.

Beishi Village — An Entrepot

At Qingshi Village, we went ashore and visited the Qingshi Signal Station. Then we returned to the boat and sailed further into the gorge.

When we came to Beishi Village, we found it to be a lively place with people talking and pigs screaming. Some villagers were busy chasing live pigs that had just arrived in trucks onto the beach and then into boats. Beishi is a transfer centre for water and highway transportation. Trucks bring grain, fruit, living pigs, coal and other necessities to Beishi. Then villagers load the goods onto their boats and take them further away.

In the middle of the 40-metre-long Wuxia Gorge, Beishi is home to over 200 families. Three kilometres downstream from here is Wanliu Village of Hubei Province. Between the two villages, Huangyawo marks the border between Sichuan and Hubei.

Leaving Beishi, our boat sailed back to Wushan. The dockside at the county town was extremely busy with porters loading and unloading. Each one of them had a bright red shawl on the shoulder, carrying goods on top of it while singing work songs in precise unison. As the water level of the four seasons varies tremendously, it is infeasible to install and operate mechanical facilities at the docks. The result is that all goods are handled manually by porters who work very arduously with their hands and shoulders.

The scenery at the Lesser Three Gorges along the Daning River in Wushan County is particularly graceful, and attracts large numbers of tourists. Thus, the county town has become more lively than before. The streets here though appear rather old. I later learned that after the erection of the Three Gorges Dam, half of the present town will be under water, so all new buildings are being constructed further up the mountains.

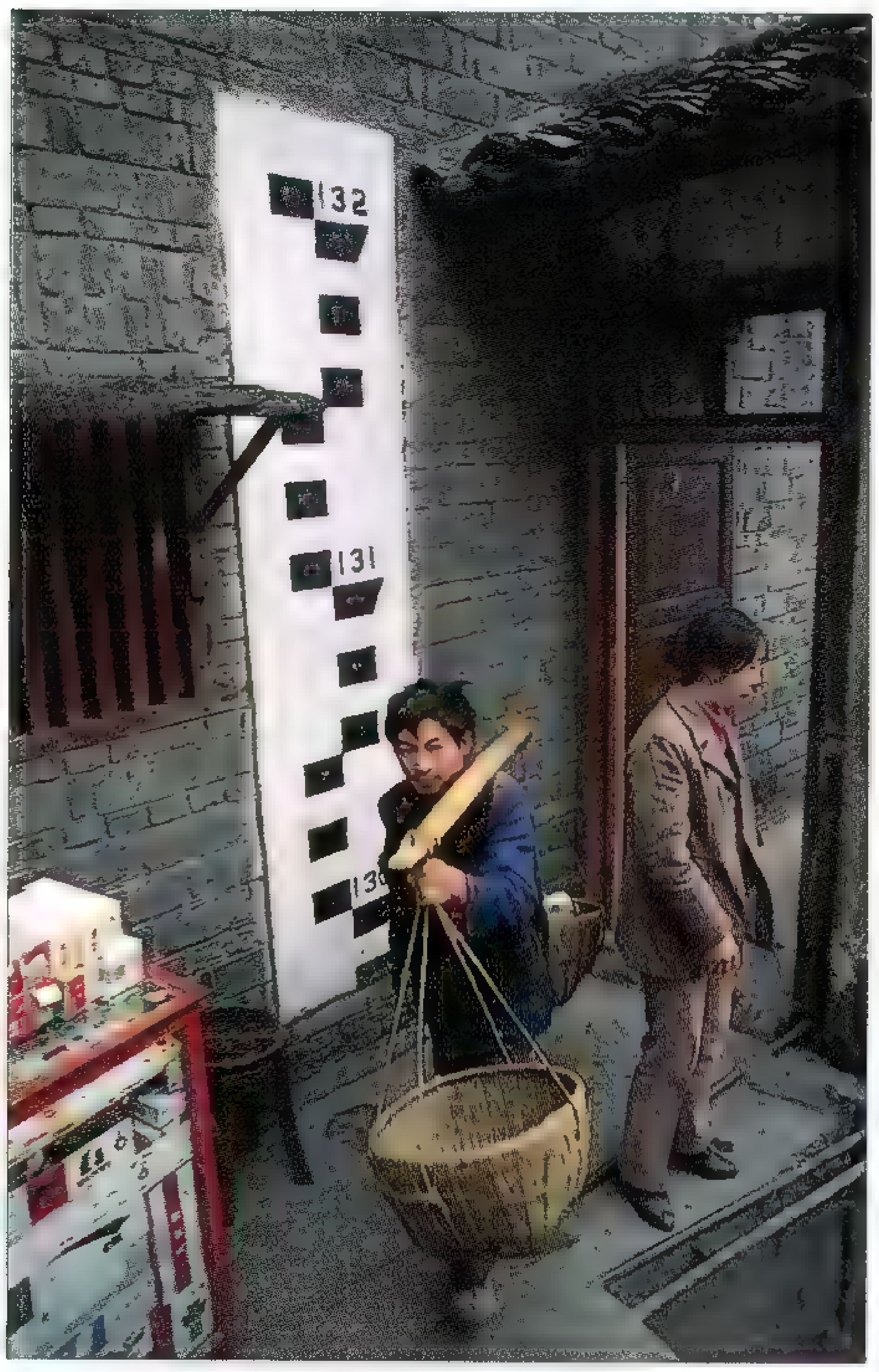
The mountaintop used to support a Taoist temple called the Gaotang Temple. Legend has it that over 2,000 years ago when King Xiang of the State of Chu dreamed of meeting with a fairy, he thought this was where his palace was. Now the temple has been converted into a vocational school. From the balcony of the school, one can enjoy a panoramic view of the Wushan Mountains and the Wuxia Gorge.

The equipment of the Qingshi Signal Station in the Wuxia Gorge looks archaic; indeed it is old but reliable.

Every porter at the Wushan County docks has an eye-catching red shawl, and as they move about, the shawls make the busy docks look that much more lively.

QUTANG GORGE

A water level register functioning as a fluviograph is painted on the wall of a house outside the county town of Fengjie. Though this place is several dozen metres above the water surface in low water season, water has sometimes inundated the town during flooding of the Yangtse River.

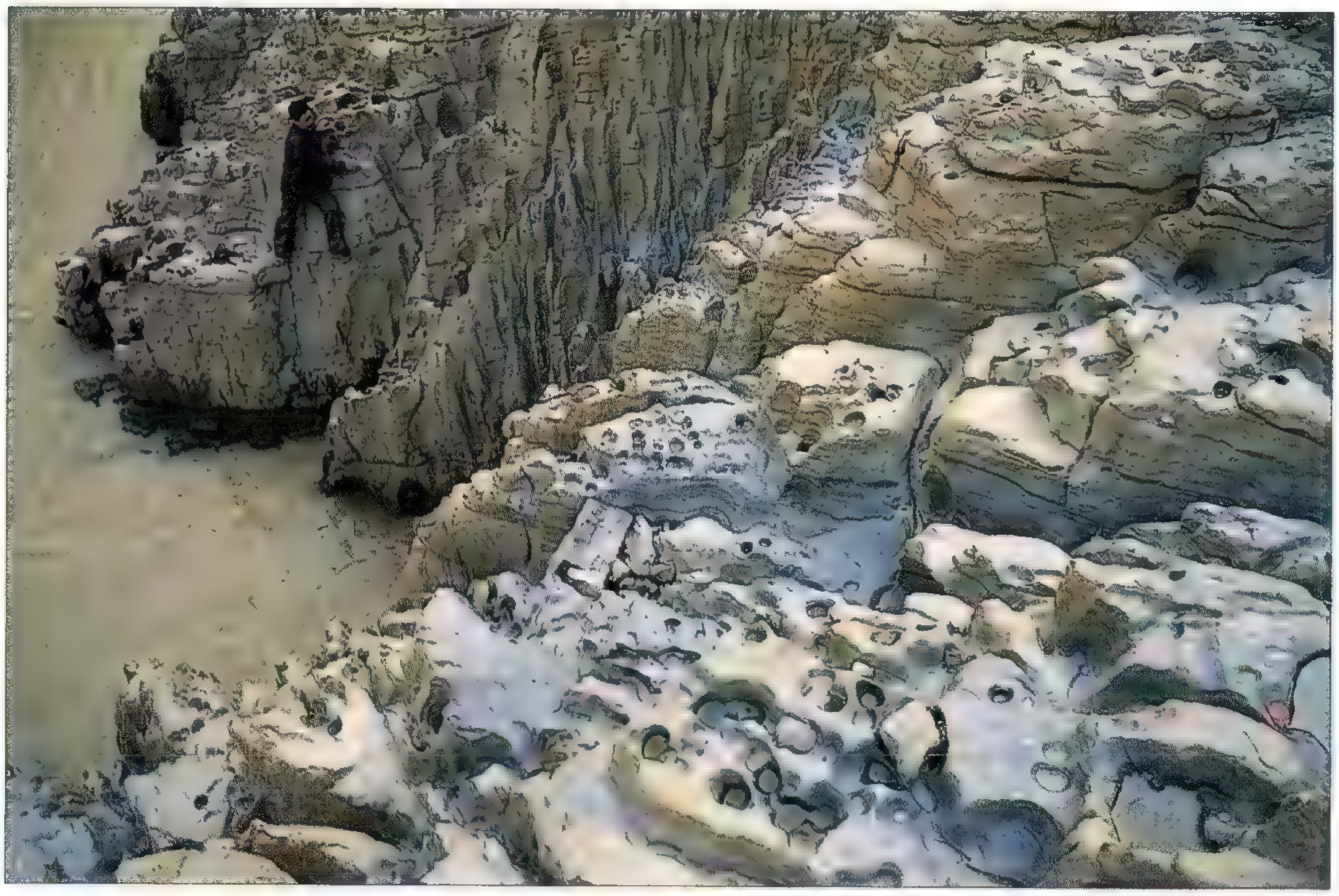


Shortest of the Three Gorges, the Qutang Gorge is only eight kilometres long. Here the mountains are high and precipitous like walls of rock. The water flows mightily and turbulently. As the famous Tang Dynasty poet Bai Juyi once wrote: "When the rivers converge at Beishi and Wanxian, the Qutang stands as the master gateway." Two mountains, the Baiyan on the south bank and the Chijia on the north bank, guard the entrance of the Qutang Gorge resembling a huge palace gate half-opened. The place is also known as the Kuimen Pass. Since ancient times, people describe it as the "most magnificent entrance of all".

Sailing into a Poetic Wonderland

Upon arriving in Fengjie County, I checked into the Baidi Guesthouse at old Baidi City near the Kuimen Pass. It is said that Baidi was founded by the ruler Gongsun Shu who declared himself Baidi (White Emperor) during the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), hence the name.

wo iron pillars, known as River Stabilizing illars, standing in the river at the entrance f the Qutang Gorge, were used during ncient wars to steady iron chains to stop nemy ships from sailing into Sichuan. hen the water level is high, only the tips of e pillars can be seen.



After ages of beating and washing by the river water, the rocks on both banks at the Qutang Gorge have assumed strange mystery-inspiring appearances. The local people call them "Rocks of the Three Gorges".

At daybreak early next morning, I pushed my door open and was greeted by the panorama of the mighty Yangtse River flowing east, the first red rays of dawn just beginning to spread above the Kuimen Pass and the signal light at the foot of the pass giving the go-ahead sign. Just then, sirens from ships entering the pass began to wail, their echos reverberating in the valley. Ships began to sail eastward in the beautiful morning glow. I collected my belongings and boarded a small motorboat hired for me by the local guide.

The boat was operated by its owner and his wife in practised co-ordination. The first interesting thing I saw were the Suojiang (River Stabilizing) Pillars – huge iron rods planted in the water by ancient people for supporting iron chains in battles on the river. They barely rose about one foot above the water surface and would have escaped my view if the boat owner had not pointed them out to me. He also told me that during dry season, two huge pillars can be seen.

Ancient Plank Path Under Mount Chijia

After we sailed some distance into the gorge, we stepped onto the south bank, raised our heads and from the foot of Mount Baiyan, examined the huge cliff carvings. Then we followed the mountain path forward until the path had disappeared. We went back and once again got on the boat to head towards the east end of the Qutang Gorge.

Age-old erosion by the water has fashioned the rocks on the banks of the gorge into all kinds of strange shapes and appearances, such as small caves, in a network not unlike honeycombs; and cliffs revealing rock strata which bears witness to geologic movements millions of years ago.

At noon, the gorge became very quiet and we docked in a bay created by rocks. The boat owner treated us to dishes of fish freshly caught from the river. The lunch tasted especially delicious.

On the way back, we climbed onto an ancient plank path on Mount Chijia on the north bank. Chiselled out of the mountain half way to the top, the path extended the entire length of the gorge. Looking down from the path at the river far below made me dizzy. Just then, the melodious high-pitched songs from the opposite mountain drifted over.

Gourmets of Fengjie

It was already supper time when we returned to Baidi City. The traditional noodles which I had for dinner was the house specialty of the Baidi Guesthouse. The locals told me that in ancient times, the County of Fengjie, then known as Kuizhou, was a major trading port on the Yangtse River. Brisk trading busi-

An ancient plank path still exists on the northern bank of the Qutang Gorge. Recently made surveying marks are visible on the path.

During bygone days, the county town of Fengjie was known as Kuizhou. Since ancient times, it has been an entrepot for travelling merchants. Business done in the traditional manner in the streets today is just as brisk.

ness gave rise to a huge number of restaurants and teahouses. Thus, it is no surprise that people of Fengjie have been known for their painstaking preparation of and attention to what they eat.

The next day, I bought a ticket to go to Wanxian on the ship *Jiangyu No. 11* with a departure time set for 5:30 p.m. I made use of the remaining time to have tea at a tea stand and chat with people, Shortly before the ship was scheduled to leave, however, a poster appeared announcing that the service had been postponed to 4:00 a.m. the following day. My only choice was to hire a porter to take my luggage back to Baidi City.

I slept till 3:00 a.m., hurriedly got up and as soon as I came out of the entrance to Baidi City, I saw the ship arriving. Loaded down with my heavy luggage, I began to run frantically. When I arrived at the dock panting heavily,. much to my chagrin, I discovered that the ship was already leaving, 30 minutes earlier than the announced departure time. Cold winds blew over from the river and I took shelter in a teahouse next to the dock. Until the day finally broke, I sat by a fire, drinking tea and talking with the local travel guide, Mr. Wang, who came with me to see me off.

Once again, the morning glow began to illuminate the Kuimen Pass and tinged the sky red. I finally got on board a passenger ship and saw Mr. Wang standing against the wind by the river, waving to bid me farewell.

Translated by Huang Youyi

The docks of Fengjie are also bustling with all kinds of vendors' stands. This stone carving stand is busily inscribing tablets for travellers.

Simply furnished, this riverside teahouse in Fengjie Town occupies an ideal location. Experienced passengers keep watch of ships which often do not follow schedule while at the same time enjoying a cup of tea.

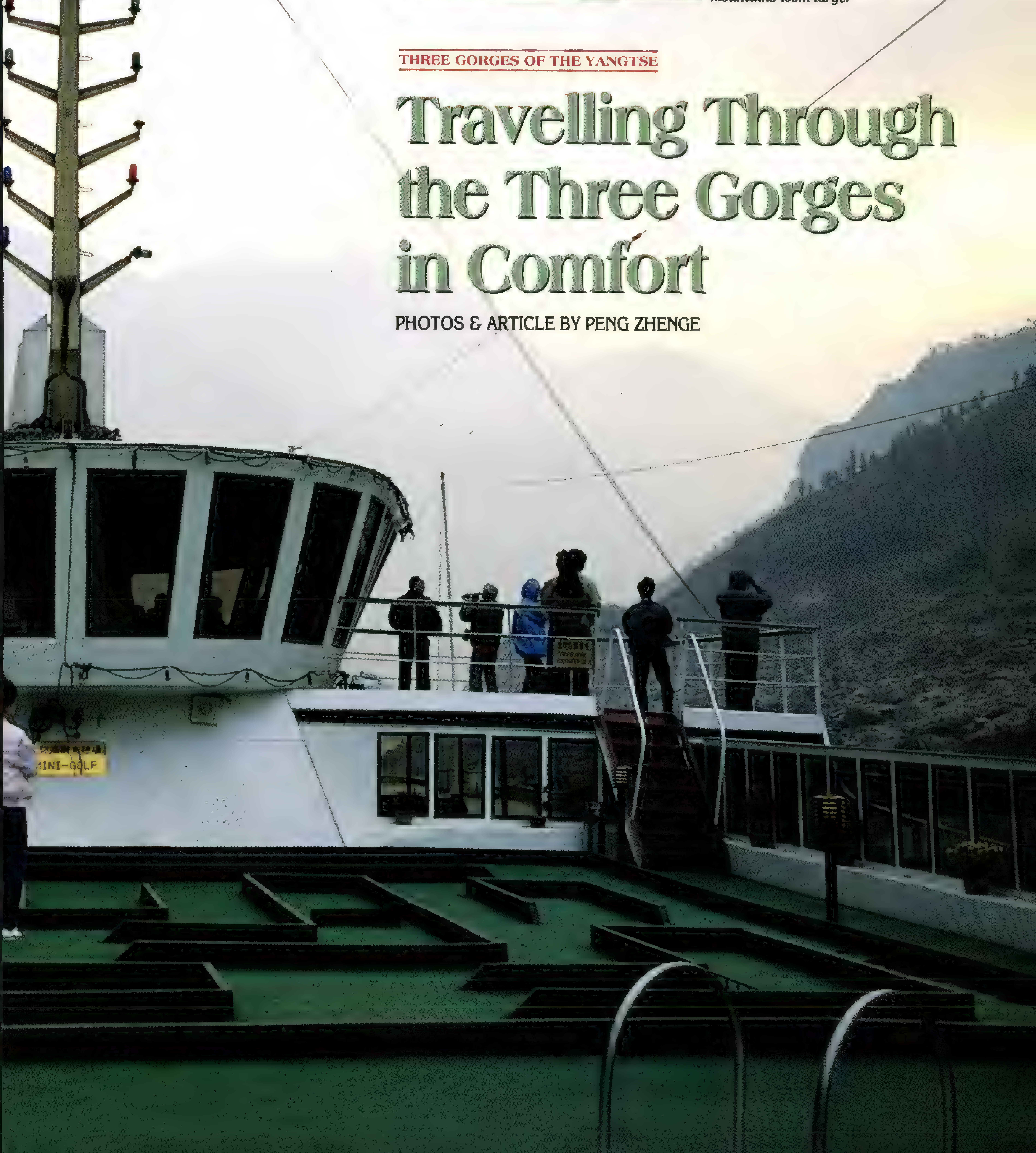
Inset: *Among the attendants in the dining hall are two smiling and courteous twin sisters.*

Large: *The luxury passenger boat M.V. Yangtse Paradise is large (86.8 m x 16.4 m), speedy (31 km per hour) and stable. At dawn in the morning breeze, it sails down the Yangtse River through the Three Gorges. The beautiful mountains loom large.*

THREE GORGES OF THE YANGTSE

Travelling Through the Three Gorges in Comfort

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY PENG ZHENGE



The Three Gorges on the Yangtse River have become popular tourist attractions, but individual travel is not recommended. This is not only because tourist facilities along the gorges are comparatively backward and travelling through there is arduous, but also because the regular steamship service is often irregular or not according to the schedules. It is difficult therefore to travel according to a prearranged itinerary. A delay may mean that the ship will pass through the Three Gorges under cover of night, and by morning all the sights will be far behind.

The ideal way is to take the luxury passenger boat, where all necessary arrangements are made for you, and you are ensured arrival at a certain place at the most suitable time and have the opportunity to feast your eyes on the beautiful scenery of the Three Gorges. Travelling this way, you can also change to small boats for side trips to the Lesser Three Gorges up the Daning River at Wushan, or down the Shennong Stream at Badong, or to watch the Dragon Boat Race on the Yangtse River in Zigui County, or go sightseeing at the Nanjin Pass in Yichang.

Dawn at the Magnificent Kuimen Pass

The luxury passenger boat *M.V. Yangtse Paradise* which set sail from Chongqing anchored in the evening at Wanxian, where I embarked. It weighed anchor again at four o'clock the next morning, in order to pass through the Qutang Gorge at dawn.

Scarcely had the ship pulled out then I dozed off. After a while I was awakened by light music from the loudspeaker in the cabin followed by the announcer's "morning call" reminding all passengers to get up and go on deck to enjoy the scenery along the banks of the river. Although there was a panoramic viewing tower on deck which kept out the wind, most passengers preferred to go out into the open to get a better view.

The Kuimen Pass is really magnificent. Just as we stood on the upper deck and looked up, the ship sounded its siren. The sound reverberated throughout the gorge, producing an awe-inspiring atmosphere.

At breakfast all the passengers went back to the viewing pavilion to listen to the guide introducing the scenic spots and places of historical interest on the banks of the river as well as fairy tales and legends concerning them. It was about nine o'clock by the time the ship reached the Wuxia Gorge. The beautiful, enchanting scenery made one feel one was entering an art gallery containing traditional water and mountain paintings.

Drifting Down the Shennong Stream

At ten o'clock in the morning, our ship pulled in at Badong. Our next activity was to board small boats and ride down the Shennong Stream. The stream's altitude drop reaches over 2,900 metres over its sixty-kilometre length yielding speedy currents ideal for rafting.

We got into four cars and, after a drive of about two hours along the mountains, reached a mountain peak, where we got out and walked down the mountain along a little path. Shrouded in mist and cloud, the place was very picturesque. The older and weaker tourists hired local country folk to carry them in sedan chairs. The sedan carriers softly sang work songs as they walked, accompanying us to the Yeziba on the upper reaches of the Shennong Stream at the foot of the mountain.

We boarded the little wooden boats, each of which carried about a dozen passengers, and drifted downstream. At some places the stream flowed rapidly, while at other places it moved slowly. At places where the rapids were swift, the boatmen jumped into the water to protect the boats so that they would not crash on rocks when they passed dangerous shoals. The scenery truly thrilled and amazed us. When the current became slower, we relaxed and enjoyed tranquil and beautiful scenes of streams and mountains, or listened to the guide singing folk songs or telling stories.

At noon we had our lunch in the newly constructed restaurant opposite Longchuanhe (Dragon Boat River) Village. The restaurant was built in the style of the Tujia nationality, the attendants wore Tujia costume and the food consisted of boiled maize, steamed pumpkin and fried fish – it was a genuine local farmer meal. After we had eaten our fill, we went back to the little wooden boats to venture further down the Shennong Stream. We entered the Yangtse River at Xirangkou.

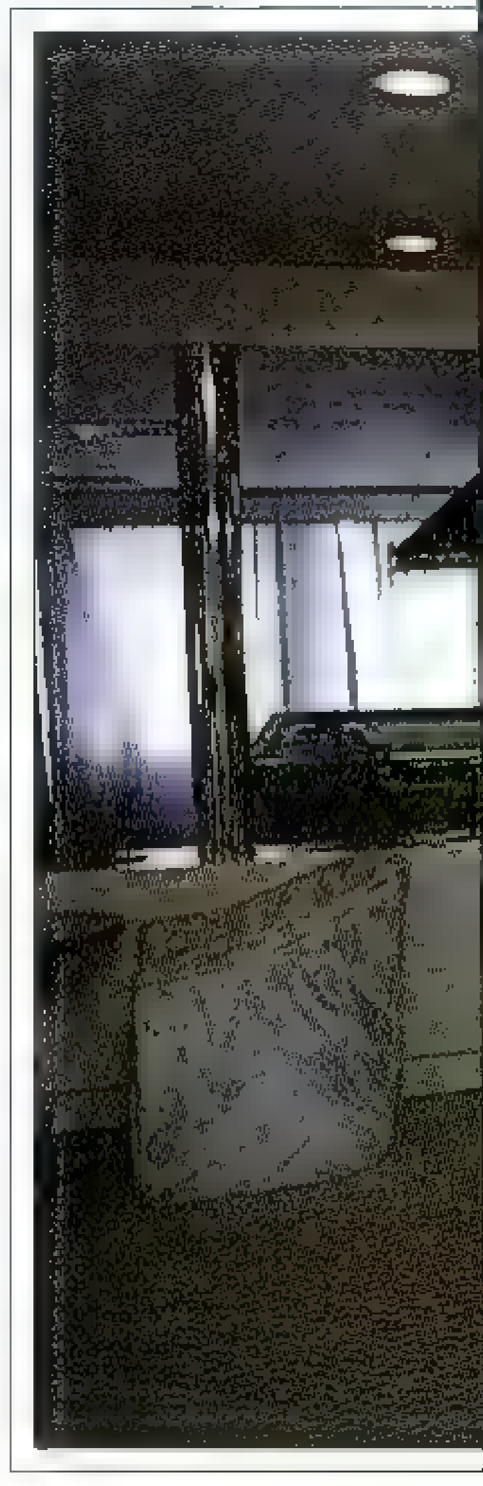
It was evening by the time we returned to our big boat. After supper we drank coffee in the dancing room. From the window, the ancient county town of Badong was faintly visible on the mountain by the river.

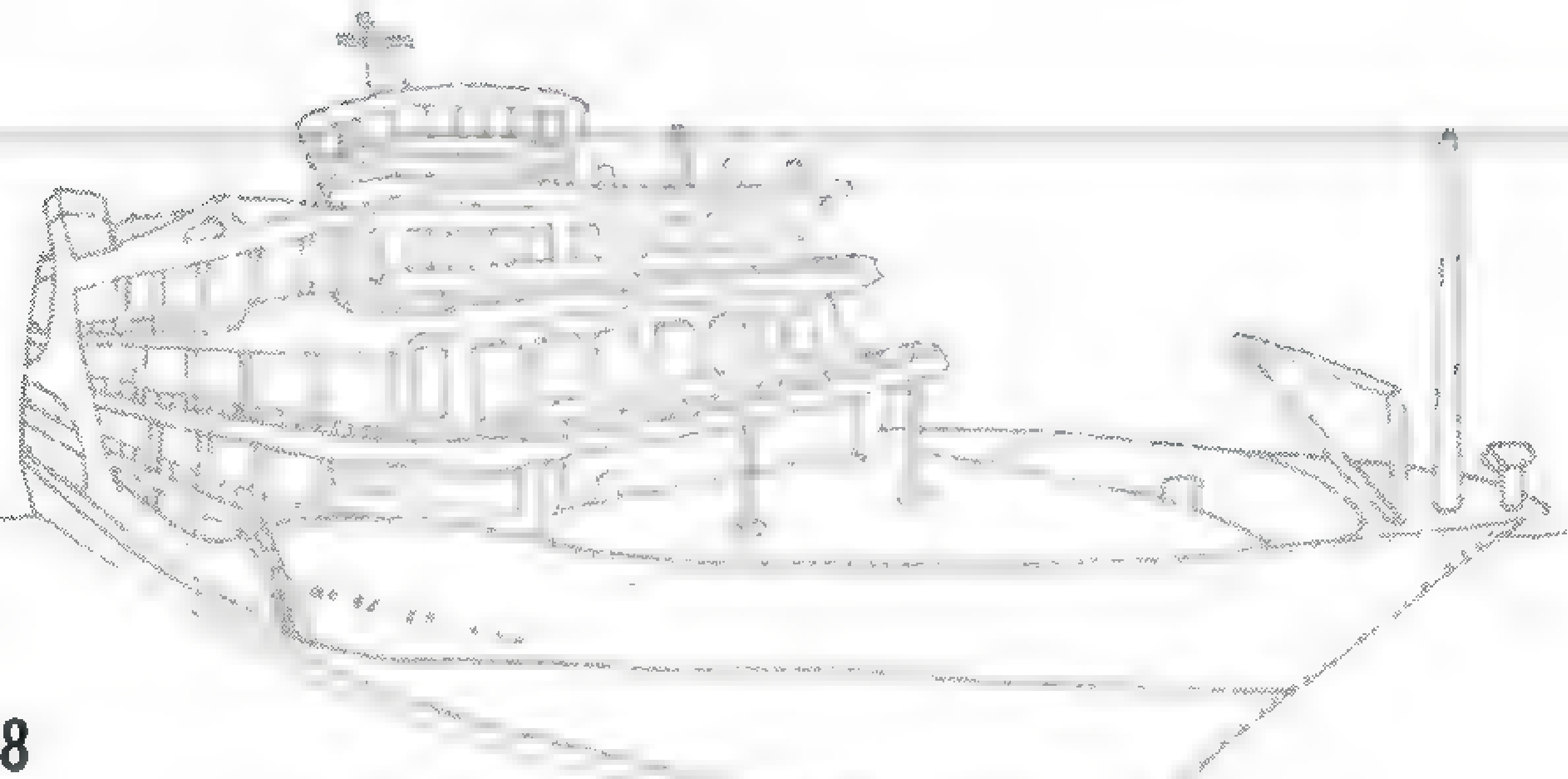
Obtaining the Best View at the Best Time

The luxury passenger boat *M.V. Yangtse Paradise* continued its voyage once again at just past four o'clock the next morning and reached Zigui County in Hubei at dawn. Scenic spots and historical sites came into view, first the Qu Yuan Temple, then the Xiling Gorge. The weather had changed, the clouds and mist had dispersed, and sunlight flooded the land, making the Xiling Gorge appear all the more magnificent. But what most attracted our attention was the site of the future Three Gorges Dam near Yichang. In the near distance was the broad surface of the river, while in the far distance the red cliff of the Yellow Ox Gorge towered into the sky. Once the ship just passed through the Xiling Gorge, we turned to look back and saw the large characters "The Most Magnificent Three Gorges Under Heaven" carved on a high cliff of the Nanjin Pass, on top of which stood the huge statue of Zhang Fei beating a battle drum. Zhang Fei was a general of the Kingdom of Shu during the Three Kingdoms period (220-280).

It was another interesting experience when our ship passed through the Gezhou Dam. As soon as we entered the lock, the gate closed, the water inside the lock flowed out, and the ships descended as the level of the water lowered. Then the lower gate slowly opened, and the ships sailed out of the lock.

We stopped to tour Yichang for half a day. At midnight the ship resumed its journey in order to reach Jingzhou (present-day Jiangling) in the morning. It is a distance of more than 350 kilometres from Fengjie to Jingzhou. If the ship had sailed non-stop at 30 kilometres per hour, we would have arrived at Jingzhou in twelve hours. However, our boat kept to a careful schedule, in order to let tourists obtain the best view at the best time, thus, it took us considerably longer.





After leaving Jingzhou, the ship headed in ie night for Wuhan. As our tour approached s end, a farewell banquet was held for us on oard. The captain and all his assistants, edecked in uniforms resplendent with gold bbons, lined up at the entrance of the banuet hall to welcome us.

The next morning after we had woken up nd had our breakfast, we saw the outline of /uhan appearing in the distance. The end of ur journey was now literally in sight.

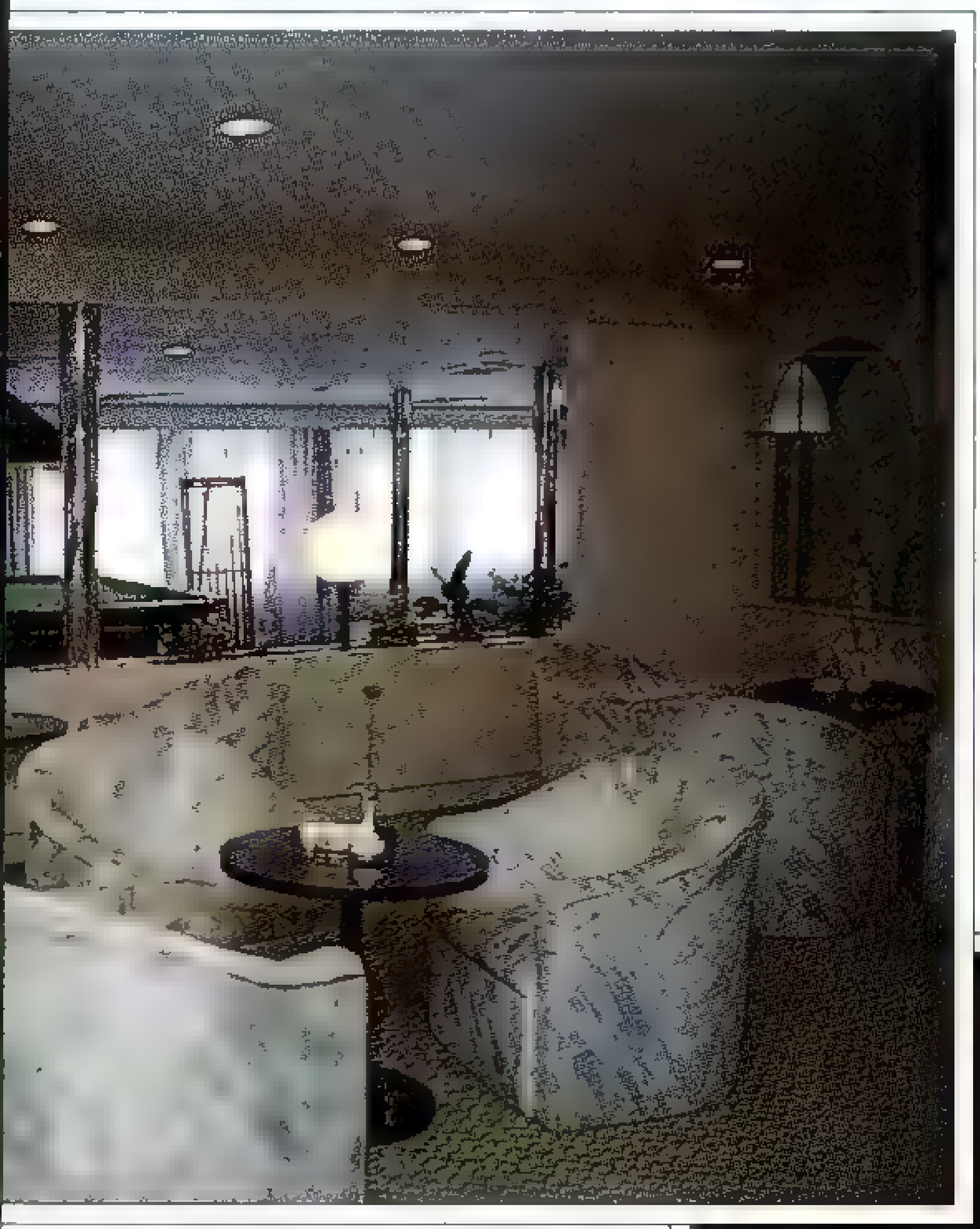
ranslated by Xiong Zhenru

The **M.V. Yangtse Paradise** *anchors at Badong County and passengers come ashore and drift down the Shennong Stream in little wooden boats.*

ie brilliantly illuminated dining hall is good Hubei cuisine.

In order to protect tourists from the rain and wind while they enjoy the scenery of the Three Gorges, a comfortable viewing tower has been built on the top deck of the boat.

he ship has an elegantly furnished offee shop, dancing hall, billiard room, ealth centre, parlour and shopping entre as well as other facilities.



At the get-together, the young members of the crew wear uniforms and play martial music.

Tourists go by car to the mountain at the upper reaches of the Shennong Stream. Then they change to sedan chairs to enter the valley.

THREE GORGES OF THE YANGTSE

The Construction of the Three Gorges Dam

PHOTOS BY PENG ZHENGE ARTICLE BY CHAPMAN LEE

Sandouping is a plain, broad area located in Yichang, Hubei Province, 30 kilometres away from the outlet of the lower reaches of the Yangtse River. The Three Gorges Dam will be built on its hard, granite rocks which water cannot penetrate.

Scenery Along the Yangtse River Will Change

The dam, 185 metres high and more than three kilometres long, will be the greatest project in the Chinese history of water conservancy in terms of scale, presenting formidable challenges with extensive implications. Some statistics associated with the project are truly gargantuan. It took 35 years to conduct geological surveys and carry out research and discussion about whether the dam should be built or not. According to a conservative estimate, the investment of the Three Gorges Dam totals 57,000 million yuan Renminbi and it will take twenty years to complete the dam. After the dam's completion, the water level of the Three Gorges area will rise. Ninteen counties and cities will be inundated and about one million people will be relocated.

After the construction of the dam, the power station of the Three Gorges Dam will supply electricity to much of the Yangtse River basin and the river, hopefully, will no longer be a flood scourge.

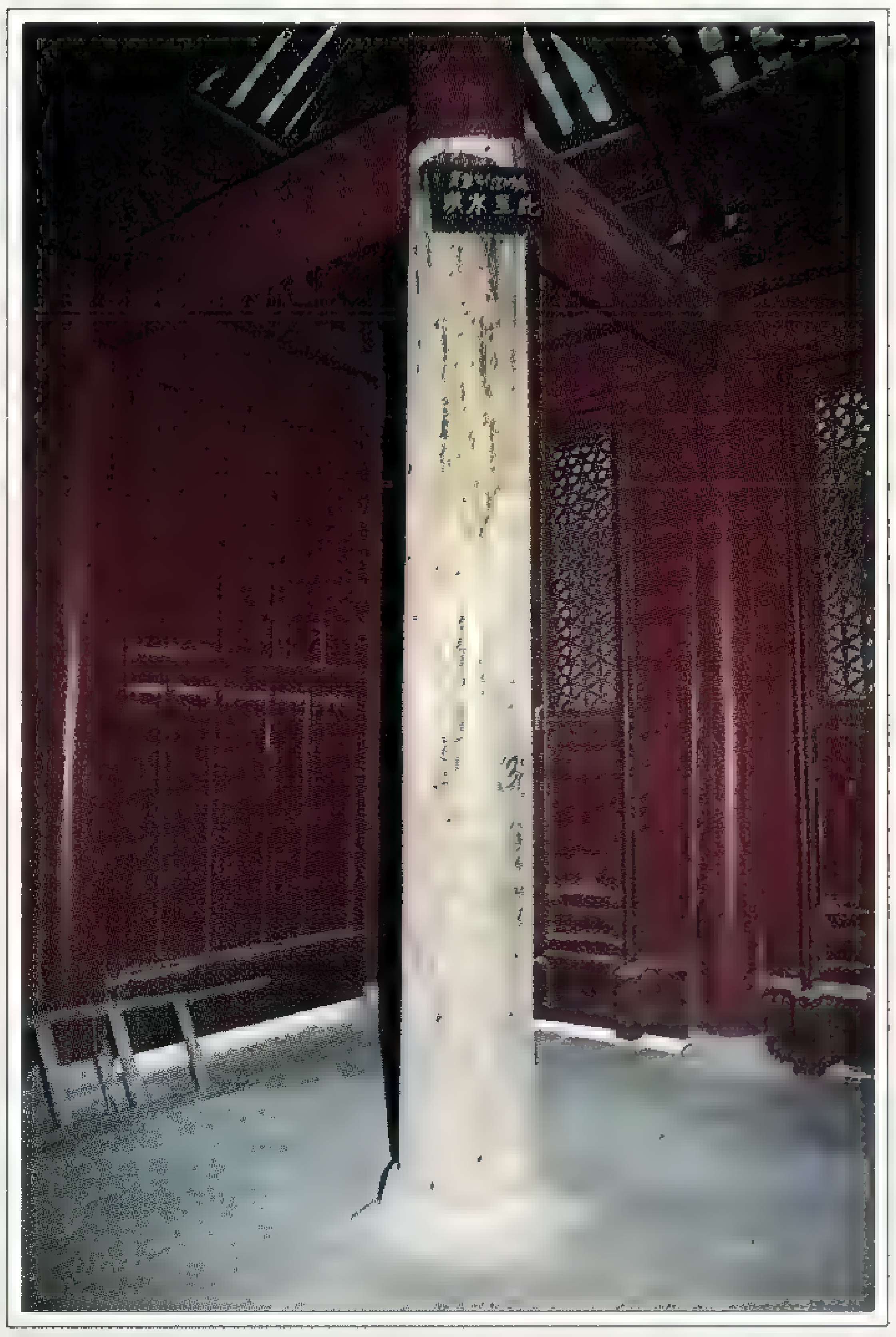
Now a decision has already been made to go ahead with this project. No one can assure what the Three Gorges will be like after the construction of the dam. One thing is certain: be the change bad or good, be it great or small, the appearances of the Three Gorges will change and the "gallery of poems and paintings" praised by men of letters and artists alike over thousands of years will be submerged.

The tourist trade's reaction has been quick. Most of the berths in tourist ships this year and next are booked. People hope to view the celebrated scenery of the Three Gorges before they take on a new look.

The Xiling Gorge Most Affected

Will the reservoir of the Three Gorges Dam inundate "mountains after mountains" as the gorges were once described in Li Bai's poem? Let's make an estimate on the basis of relevant information. Sandouping in Hubei Province is located 30 kilometres west of the outlet of the lower reaches of the Yangtse. The erection of a dam here will certainly raise the water level of the Three Gorges. The upper section of the Xiling Gorge will be most affected. The water level here will be elevated by about 170 metres. By that time treacherous shoals such as Qingtan Shoal, Xietan Shoal, Kongling Gorge, Ox Liver and Horse Lung Gorge and Military Book and Precious Sword Gorge will all become mere big rocks deeply submerged, no longer posing a men-

The pillars of the Hall of Emperor Yu the Great which is the main building of the Huangling Temple bear evidence of being submerged by flood water in 1870. The traces of this evidence provides historical hydrological data for engineers.



Surveying boats are conducting geological surveys related to the Three Gorges Dam.

ce to sailors. Historic Zigui County, the first
f the nineteen counties to be affected, will
e completely submerged. In its place there
ill be a playground on water, an aquarium
nd a floating hotel. The county seat, once an
utpost of the ancient State of Chu, will move
the neighbourhood of the dam area. The
u Yuan Temple will be transferred to the
earby mountain.

The Wuxia Gorge, the gorge in the
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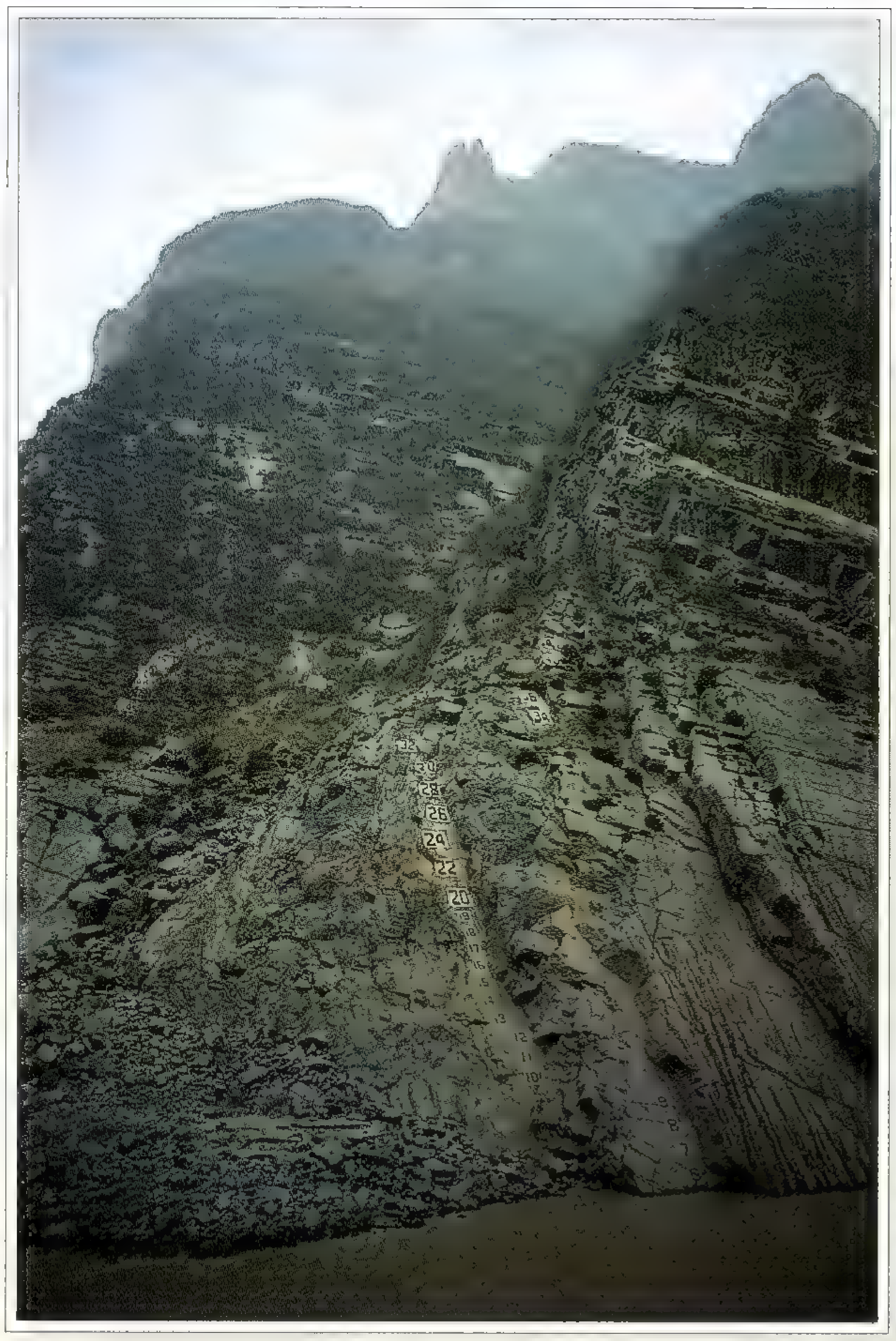
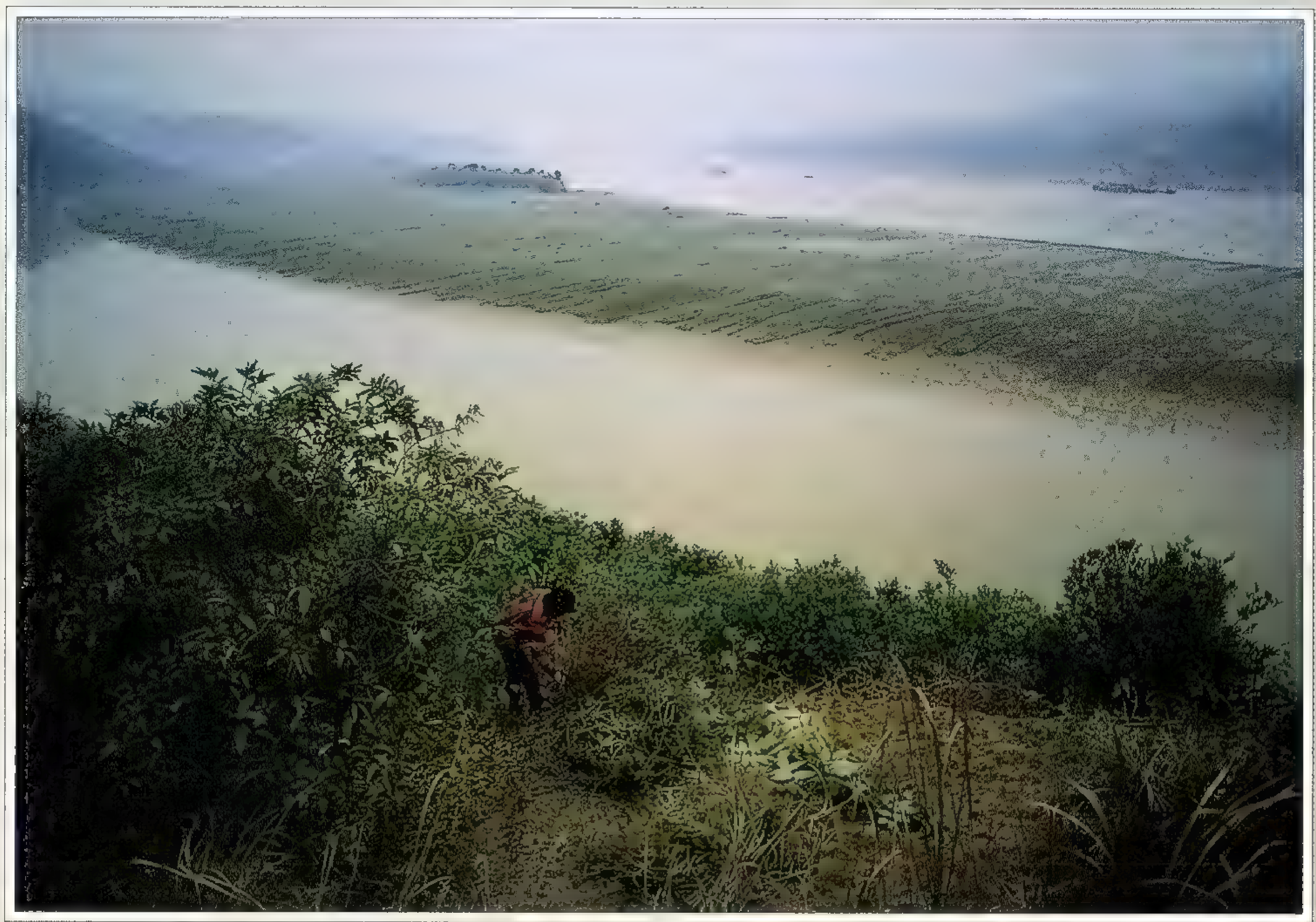
lmost the same. The Wuxia Gorge will re-
ain long and serene, while the enchanting
ouds and rain of the Wushan Mountains,
ccentuated by the water vapour of the Three
orges Reservoir, will change even more fre-
uently. This suggests the possibility that the
imate of the region may also be altered,
ith unknown effects on agriculture and ani-
al husbandry.

The Qutang Gorge, the farthest from the
am, has its water level raised least, by only
bout 40 metres. The base of the Kuimen
ass will be underwater but its imposing
atures will not be seriously affected. The
aidi City where Liu Bei, King of the Kingdom
Shu during the period of Three Kingdoms
20-280) breathed his last, will become an
let. To visit it you will have to take a boat in-
ead of climbing flights of steps. Fengdu, the
host City", stands on a hilltop. After the
ompletion of the dam it will be more easily
ccessible to the people. You will be able to
each it as soon as you get off a boat. The
any small gullies tucked away deep in
ountains will possibly become a series of
ini three gorges". Though the present
cenic spots and historical sites at the Three
orges will shift positions, traces of them will
ill be found. The existing rugged and primi-
ve features of the Three Gorges will be
tered for ever. First of all, towing boats by
anpower will totally disappear, so there will
e no more boatmen's work songs. The latter
ill become objects collected by folk customs
esearchers of museums and caravans
huttling the plank roads built along the cliff
aces in olden times will become history.
here will be a network of highways on the
anks of the reservoir thus created. People
eed no longer scale mountains and wade
hrough waters on foot, and they even will do
way with baskets carried on the back as a
eans of transport. Then the non-stop cries
f monkeys described in ancient poems will
lso no longer be heard. By that time people
ay well be nostalgic more than ever for the
aditional scenery of the Three Gorges.

ranslated by Anne Yan



After the construction of the Three Gorges Dam, the water level at the foot of the Fairy Peak within the Wuxia Gorge will rise by fifty metres.



Sandouping has been selected as the site of the future Three Gorges Dam. It is located in the middle section of the 33-kilometre-long Miaonan Valley. In the middle of the Yangtse River here is Zhongbao Island where farmers are still working on their fields.

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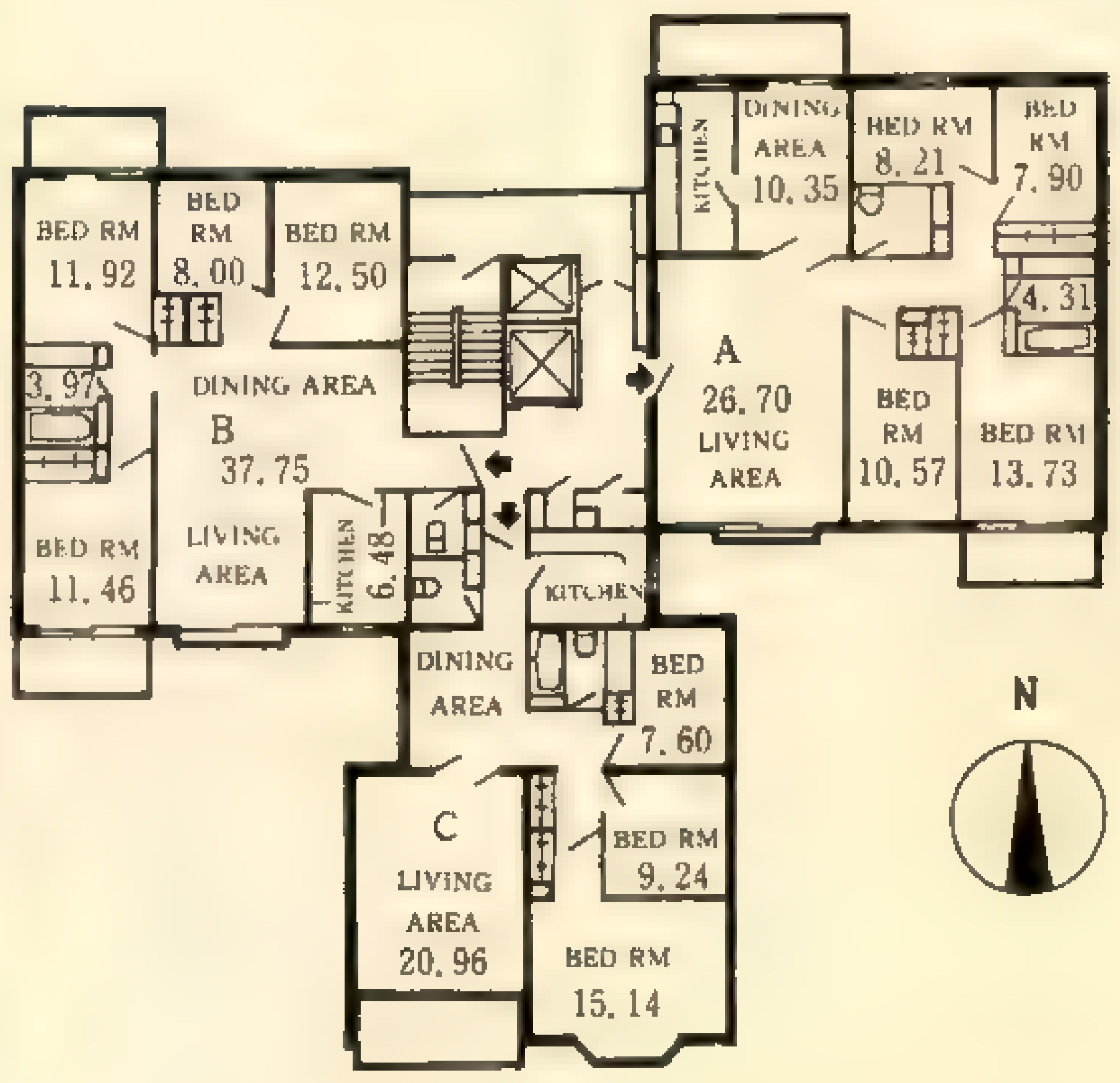

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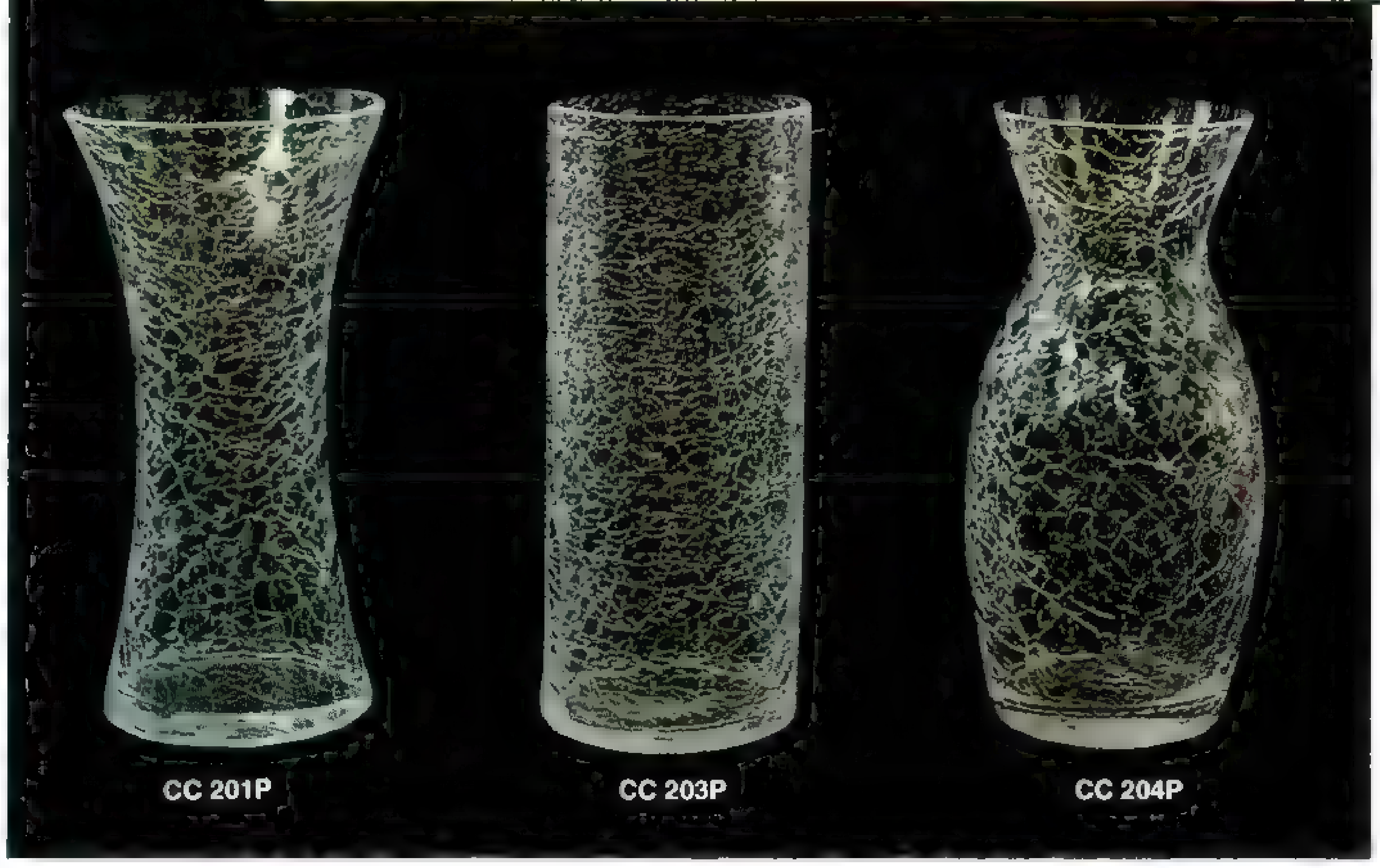
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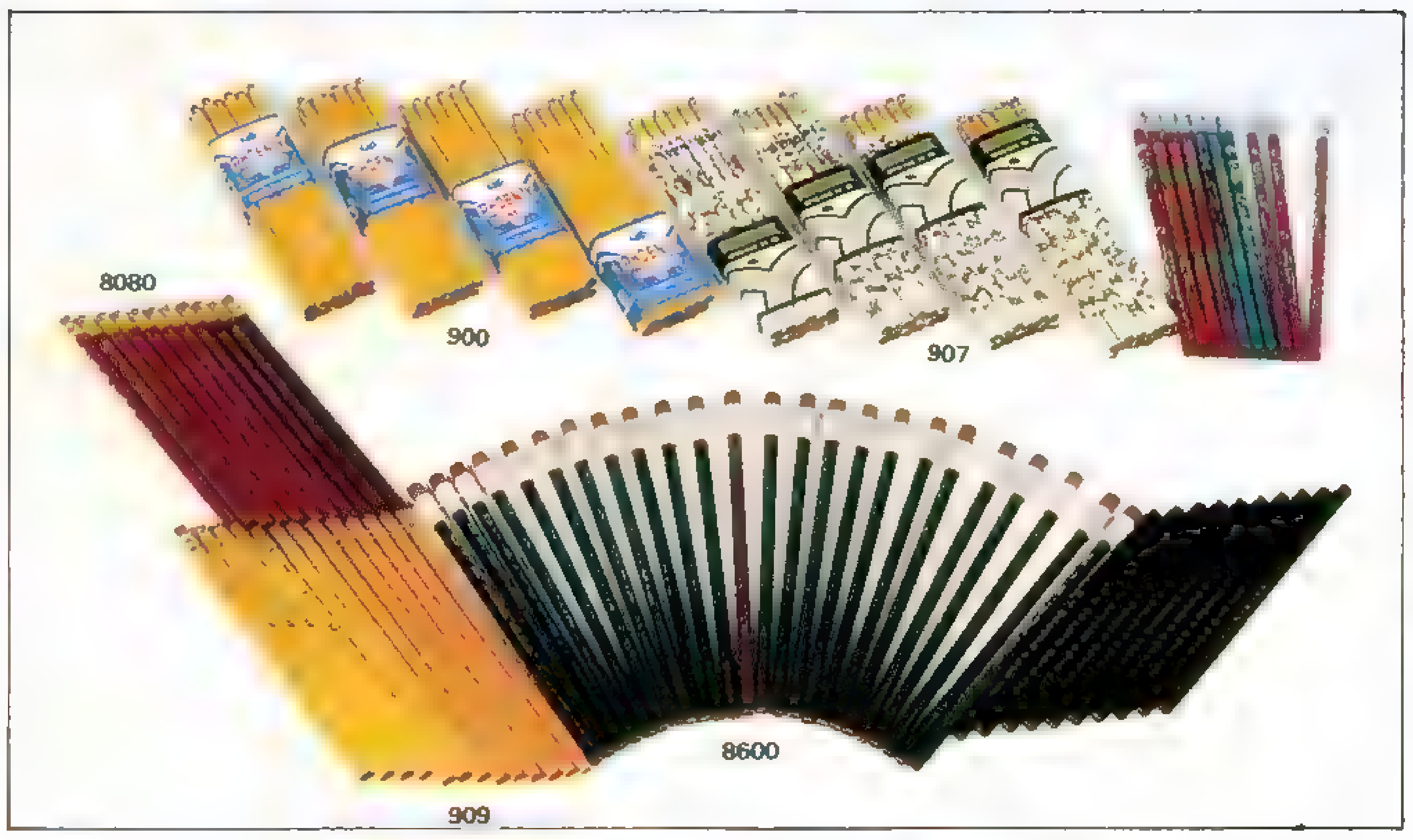
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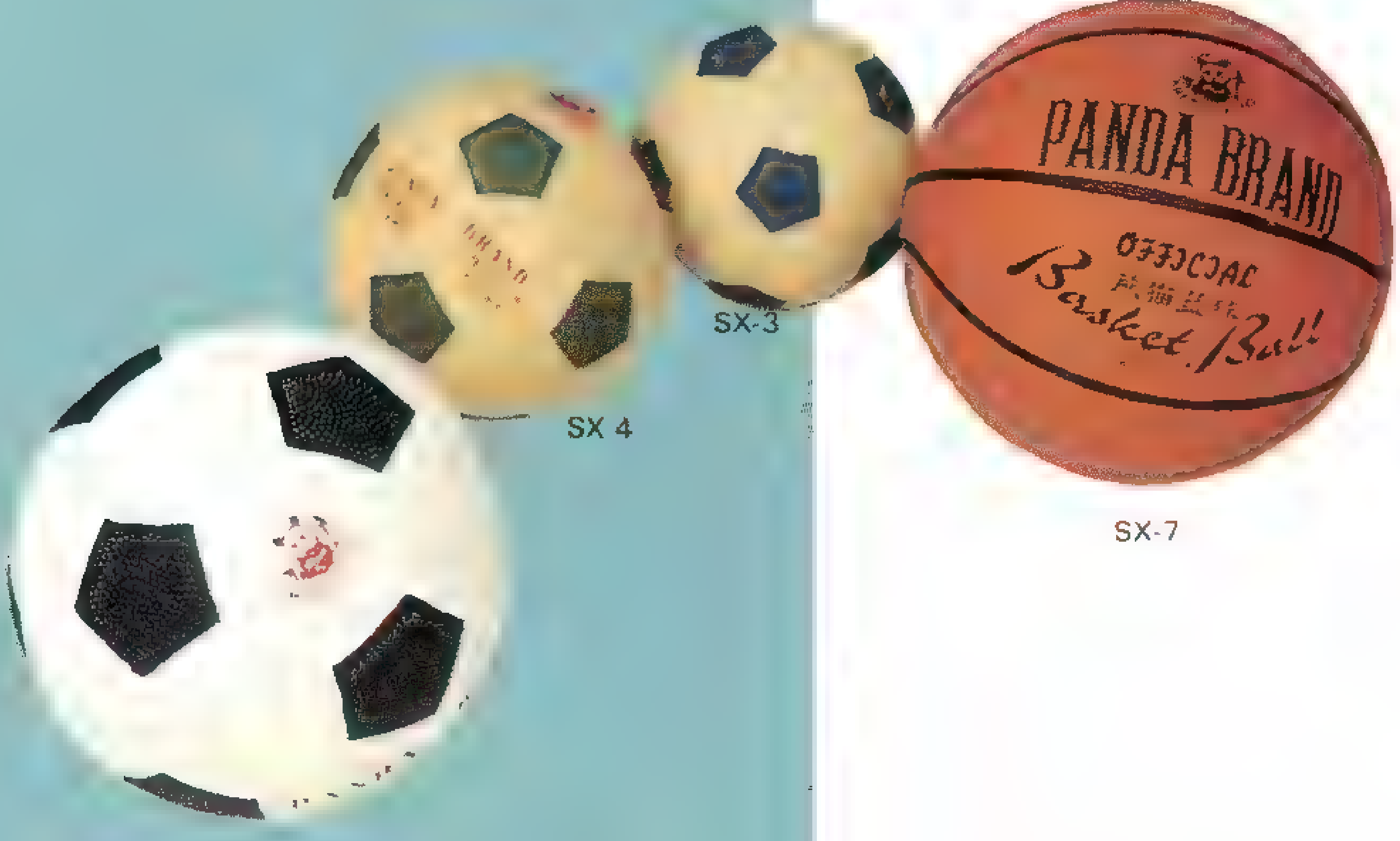
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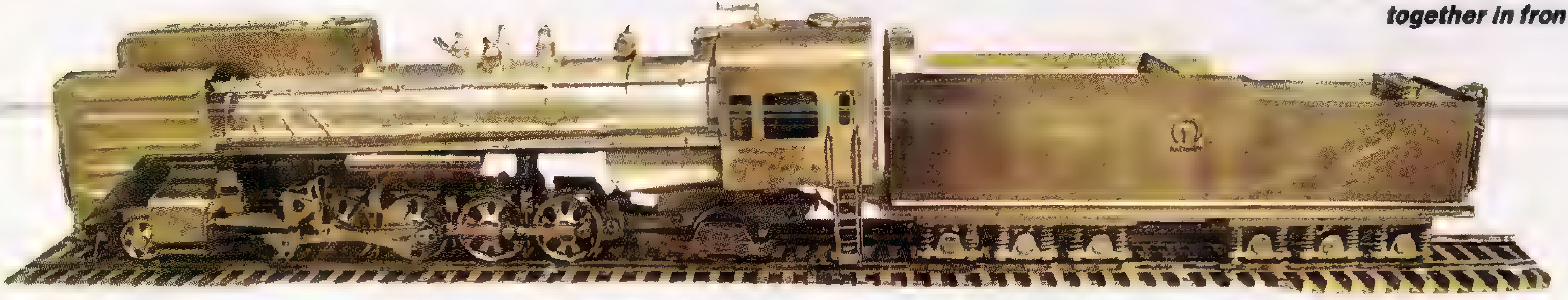
A Day in the Age of Steam Locomotives

— The Datong International Steam Locomotives Festival

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY SHAN XIAOGANG

Chinese and foreign steam engine devotees pose for a pictu together in front of the "Forward" model locomotiv



This steam engine model cast in metal is the mascot of the Third Datong International Steam Locomotives Festival.

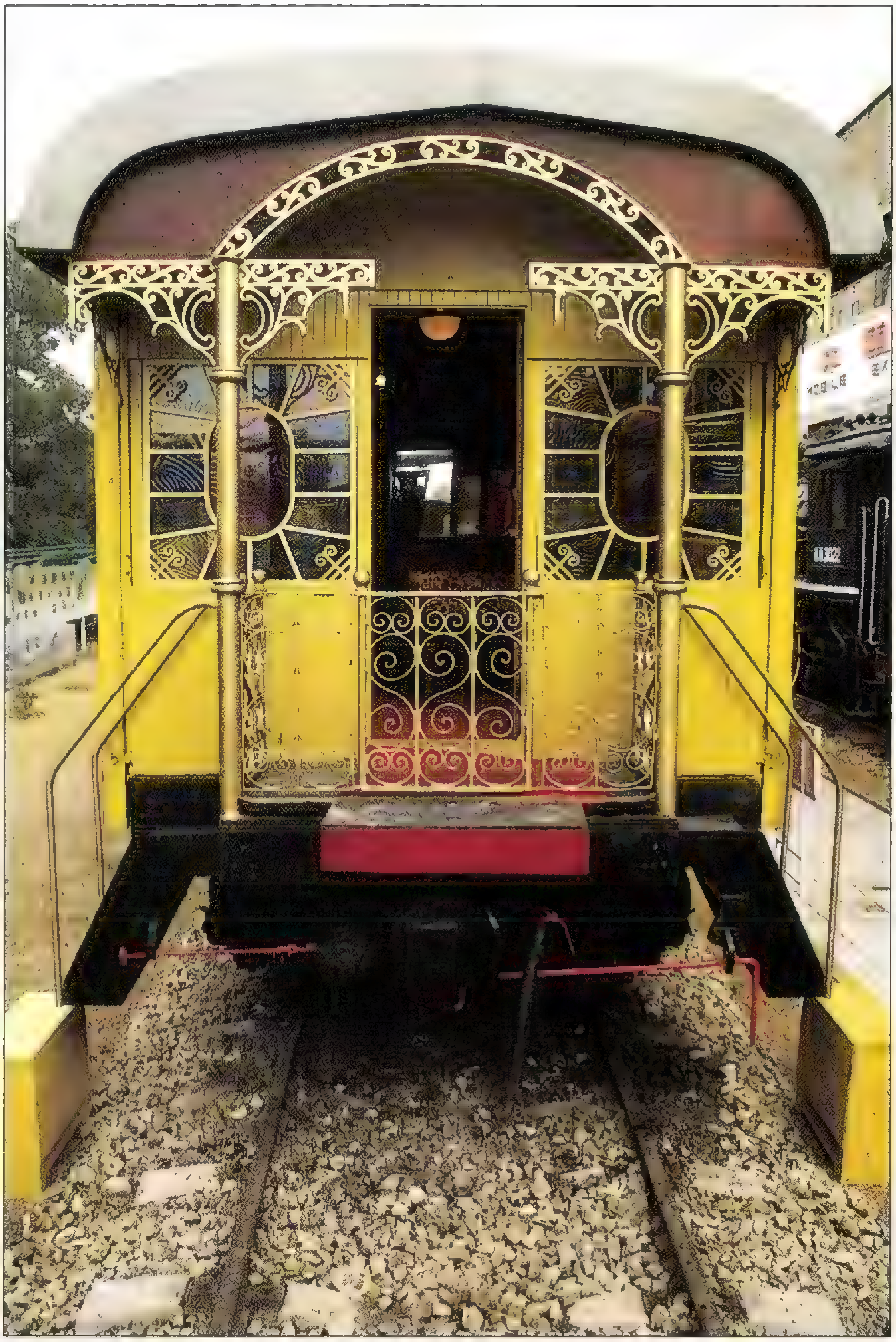
当先行
GIANTS OF STEAM

In September last year, I took a north-bound train from Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, to the city of Datong in Shanxi's far north to attend the Third Datong International Steam Locomotives Festival. Here I ran into visitors from many places who were all steam locomotive hobbyists. Though a native of Shanxi, this was the first time that I had ever come to Datong to see steam locomotives. To my great surprise, quite a few steam locomotive lovers from Britain had been here three times.

Cradle of Steam Locomotives

Home to the Datong Steam Locomotive Factory, once the largest steam engine plant in China, Datong could be described as the "cradle" of Chinese steam locomotives. It is not surprising that a few years ago, a museum of steam engines was founded in the southern suburbs of Datong to collect and exhibit old locomotives that are of historical value.

The entrance to the carriage of this train which was reserved especially for the use of the Qing Dynasty imperial family



By today's standards, the interior of the imperial train is in no way luxuriously furnished.

On September 15, the steam locomotives festival was officially declared open amidst an early autumn drizzle. The very first item of activities on the agenda was a visit to the locomotives museum.

The museum, standing right on the ground of the Datong Steam Locomotive Factory built in the 1950's, has over a dozen locomotives of all descriptions, just like the grotesque machines described in fairy tales which carry the main characters travelling while emitting a long tail of white smoke.

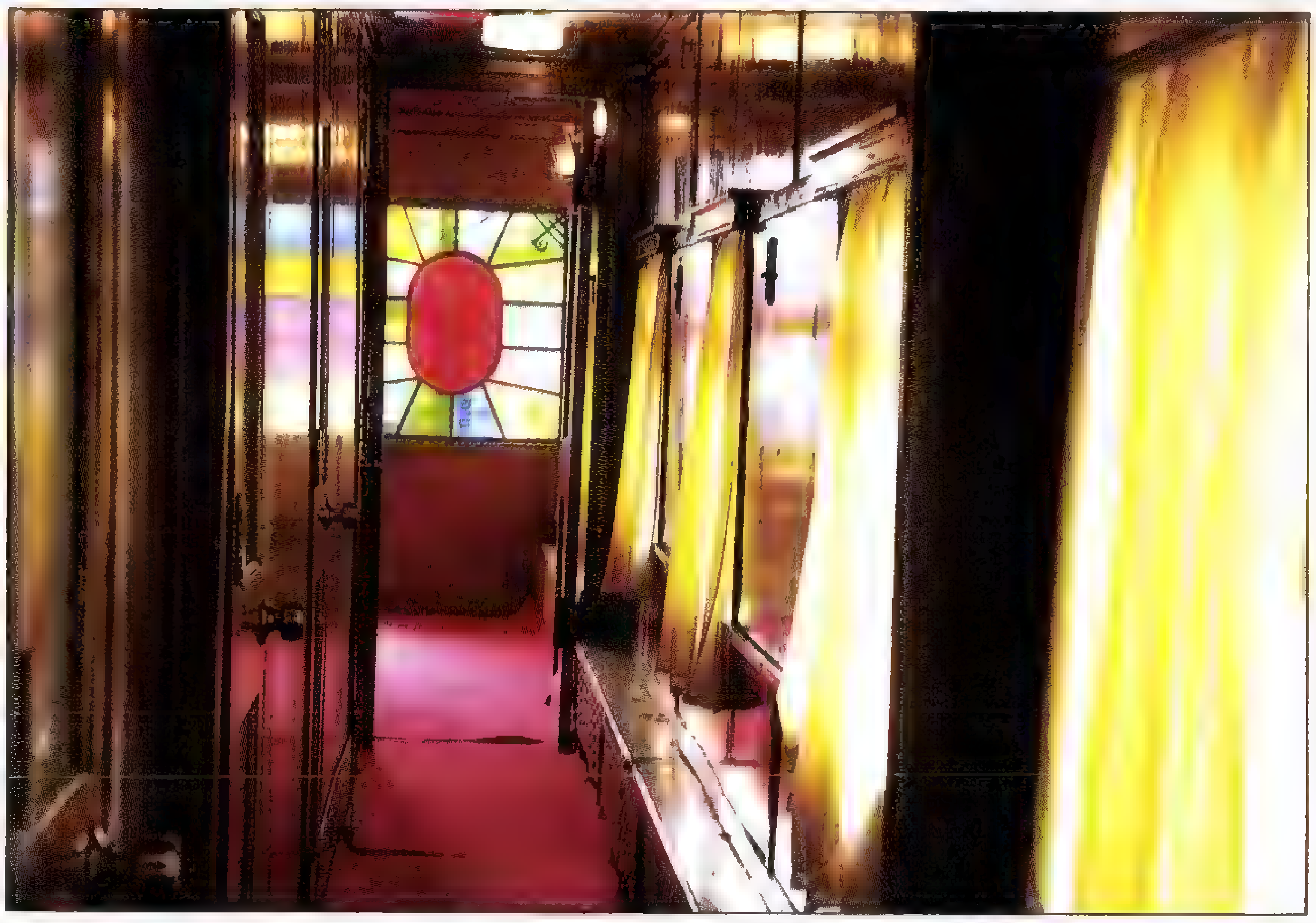
The Oldest Locomotive in China

Among the group of antique locomotives, the "Number Zero" mini-locomotive which is believed to be the oldest of all in China is perhaps the most eye-catching. In spite of its small size and clumsy appearance, it has an unusual past — it was used to take Empress Dowager Cixi of the Qing Dynasty from Beijing to Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning, a trip that took three days and nights. By today's standards such a speed is slow, but it was unprecedented over a hundred years ago.

Built in 1882 in Britain, it ran on the Tangshan-Xugezhuang (Fengnan County) Railway, the first railway ever laid in the country. When the 1976 earthquake flattened Tangshan, this steam engine which was in Tangshan then was buried under rubble. Excavation and subsequent restoration saved it from total destruction.

The driver's cabin is the control centre of steam engine powered trains.

Next to the "Number Zero" locomotive is a carriage built in the te 19th century, which was reserved exclusively for the imperial mily. Cixi was said to have travelled in it. The interior of the car- age is magnificently furnished. In fact, it is complete with bed- om, dining hall and bathroom. Along its corridor, the bright yel- w window curtains, fiery red carpet and ancient chairs and tea set gether give people a sense of history and a strong impression of e pomp associated with the royal family.



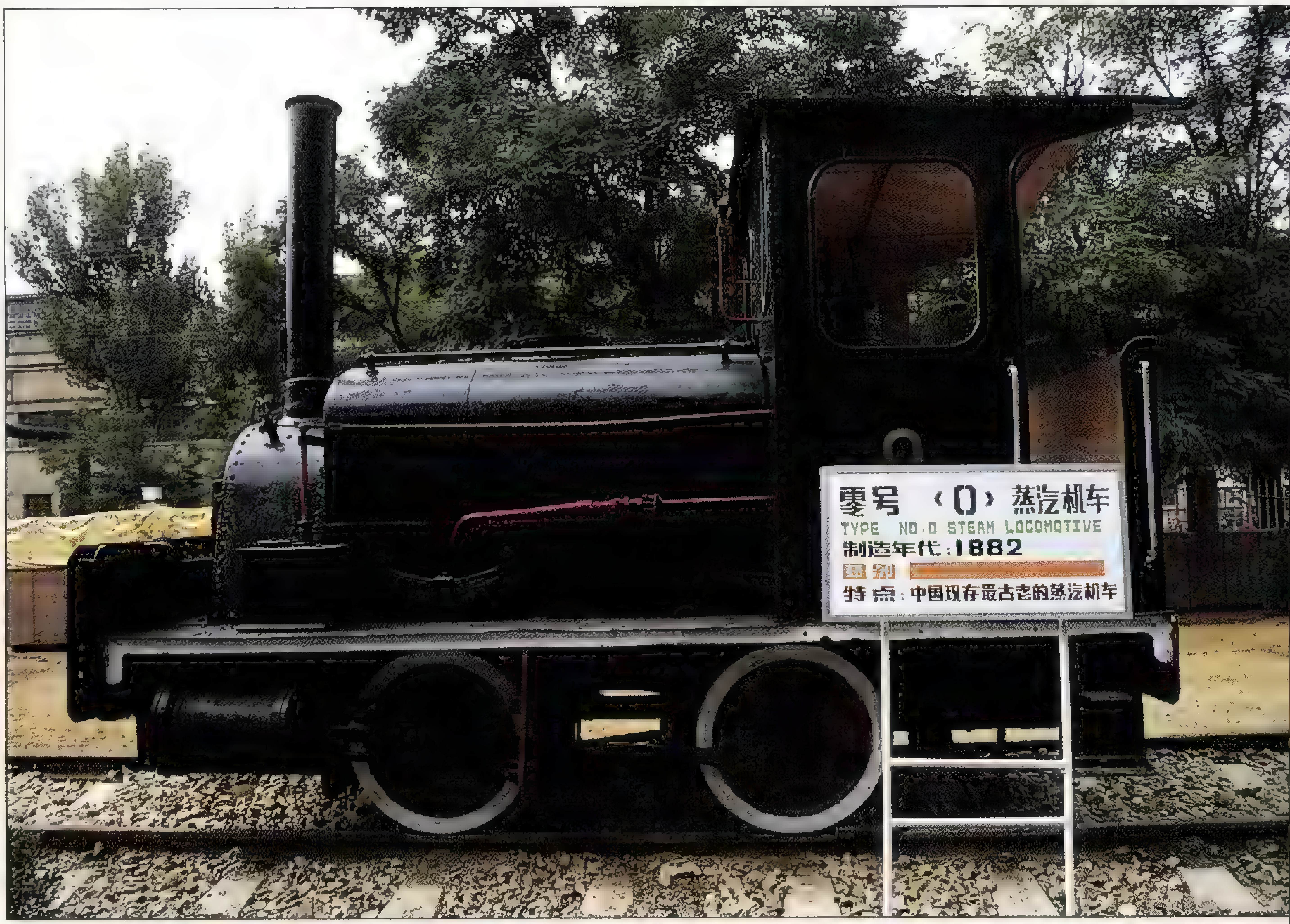
The colourfully furnished corridor of the imperial train with bright yellow curtains and crimson carpeting creates an atmosphere of nostalgia.

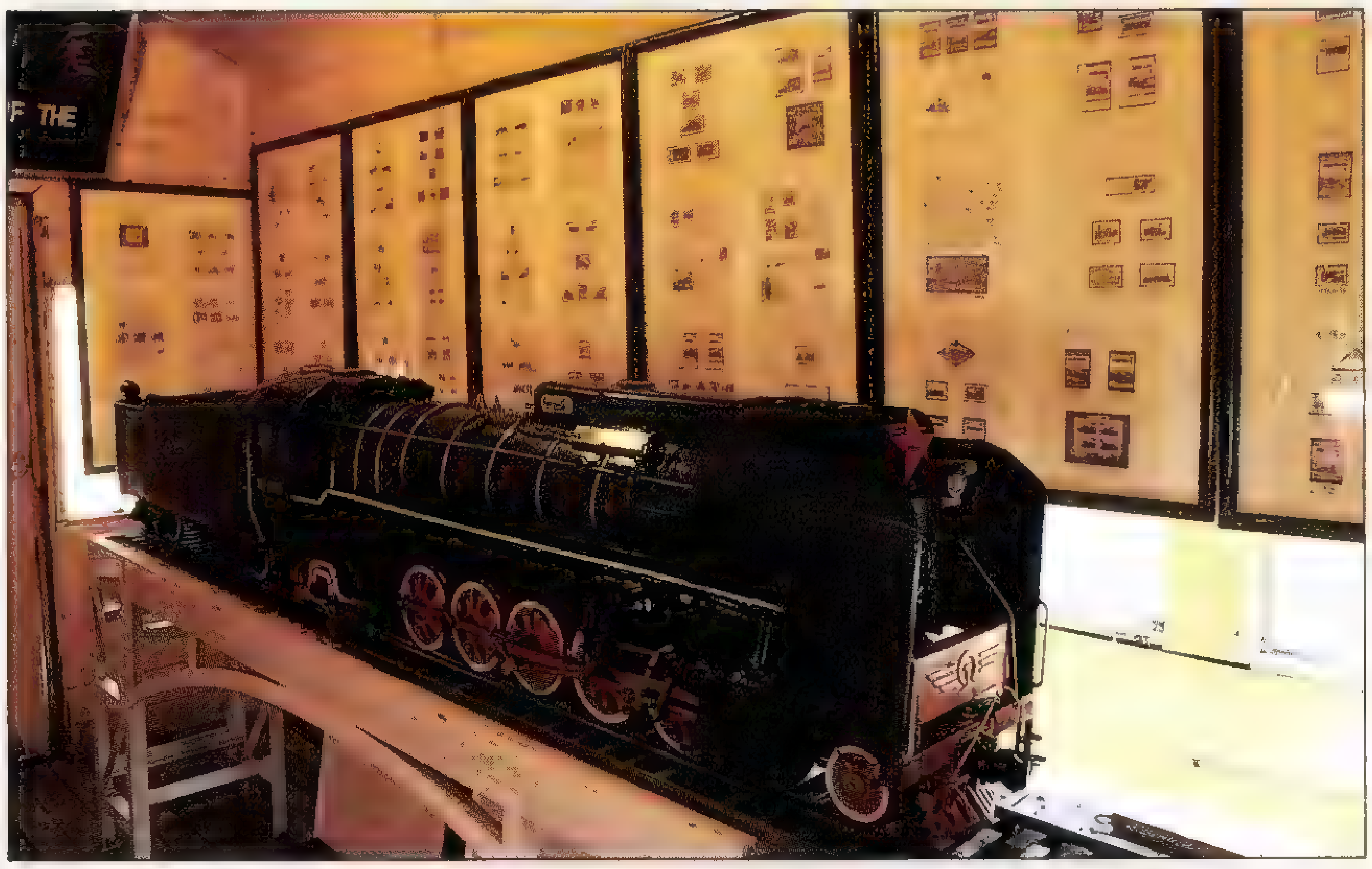
The Country with the Most Steam Engines

Most of the earliest steam locomotives that ran along China's ilways were imports from foreign countries and of these the ma- rity were from Britain, the birthplace of steam locomotives. In the useum is a locomotive made in 1909. Painted in light blue, it was sed to pull freight cars on the Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai- angzhou Railways. Known as an elite train on the two routes, it ade great contributions to the development of rail transportation those days.

I took a close look at the train and noticed three English letters: .G.R., indicating that it was a product from the Vulcan Company. he visitors from Britain showed particular interest in this product om their homeland.

The antique "Number Zero" is small and yet functional.





One of the events of the locomotives festival is an exhibition of stamps and models commemorating steam engine trains.

Chinese locomotives are also on display. Having more steam locomotives in operation than any other country in the world, China still has over 7,000 steam engines serving on the national railway networks. In fact, not long ago, the Datong Steam Locomotive Factory produced the world's last steam locomotive. Its departure from the factory marked the end of the era of steam engines.

Exhibited in a corner of the museum is a piece of cloth over ten metres long written with the date of the production of the last steam locomotive and the signatures of steam engine devotees from around the world who came to attend the ceremony on December 21, 1988 marking the occasion when a steam locomotive came off the assembly line for the final time.

At the museum one can see the earliest vintage Chinese-made steam engines such as the "Victory 601", which was the first Chinese steam locomotive that pulled passenger carriages; the "Forward 8001" model whose production came to a stop in 1989 after over 5,000 locomotives of this freight train model were produced; a smaller type called "Gongjian 1019" which was designed by Chinese. Together they bring to life a chapter in the history of steam engine locomotives. A young couple from Britain, donned in railway uniforms and railway leather caps with railwa badges, took one picture after another of the steam engines o display, revealing perhaps a bit of nostalgic yearning for the hey day of steam locomotives.

Certificate for Honorary Probational Locomotive Drivers

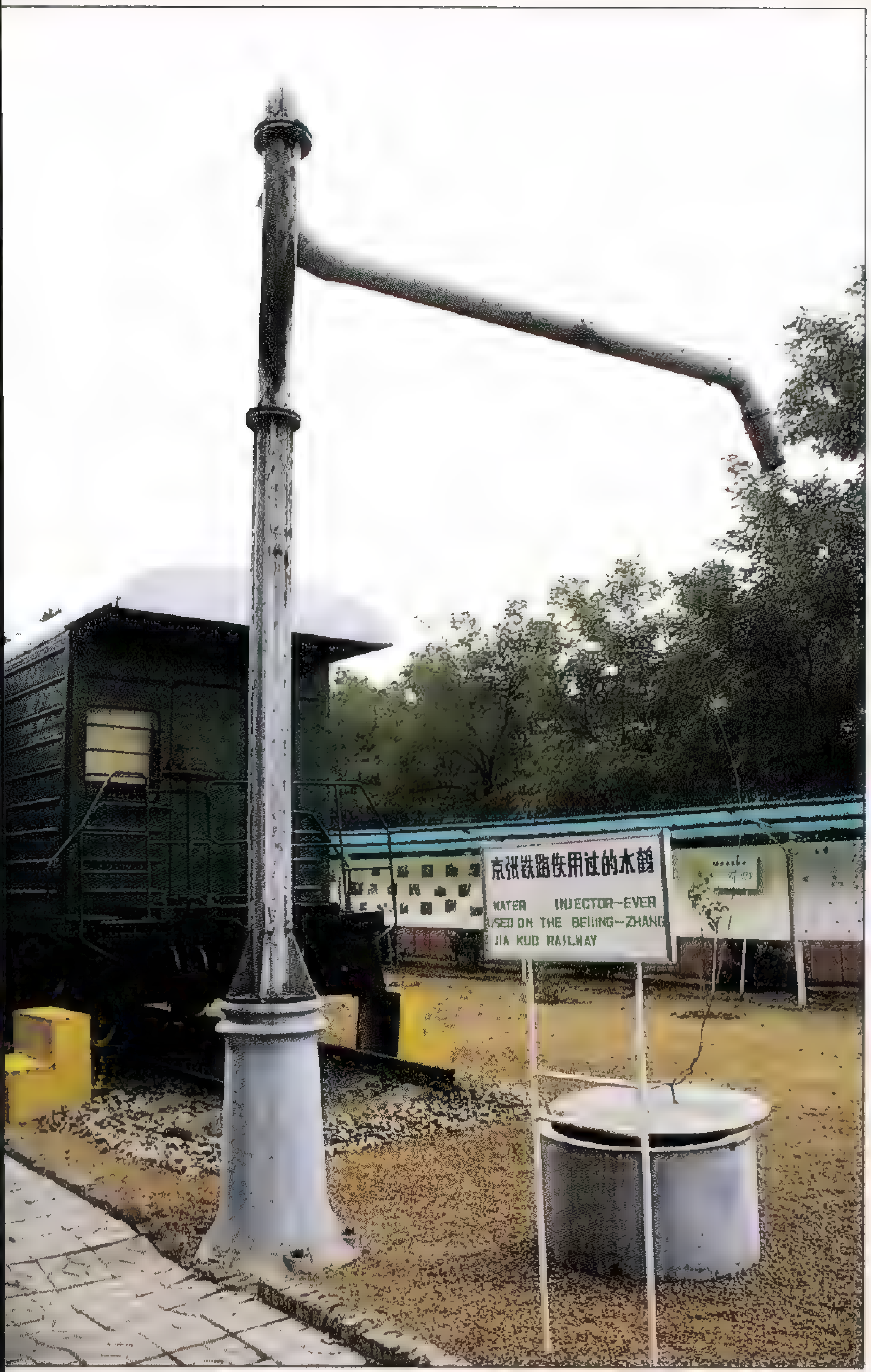
As the machines on display are all retired locomotives, one ha to take a ride on a specially reserved one, the "Jianshe 9999", th one with the highest serial number of its model, in order to get feel of riding a steam locomotive. An identical twin of the 9999, th "Jianshe 8419", was sent to Iowa in the United States in 1989 an today it still runs in the Boone Valley in that state.

Together with me were two British steam engine train devotee who got in the driver's cabin of the steam locomotive. For Mr. Joh Robert, one of the two, despite the fact that this was the third tim that he had come to Datong to see steam engines, his interest an enthusiasm had not dampened. Sitting on the driver's seat, he contentedly waved to people outside. The other British young ma standing in front of the coal bunker with one hand on the bunke wall viewed the operation intently and an expression of joy wa shown on his face.

A few minutes later, a long siren sounded and the train slowl pulled backward for about half a kilometre. The driver pulled th steam valves, releasing a great amount of steam, amidst which th train chugged back to where it started from. On this very short return trip, railway workers stood on each side of the railway, eac with a signal light and signal flags in red, green and yellow. On look at them seemed to bring people back in history to the tim when the arrival of a train was a big event.

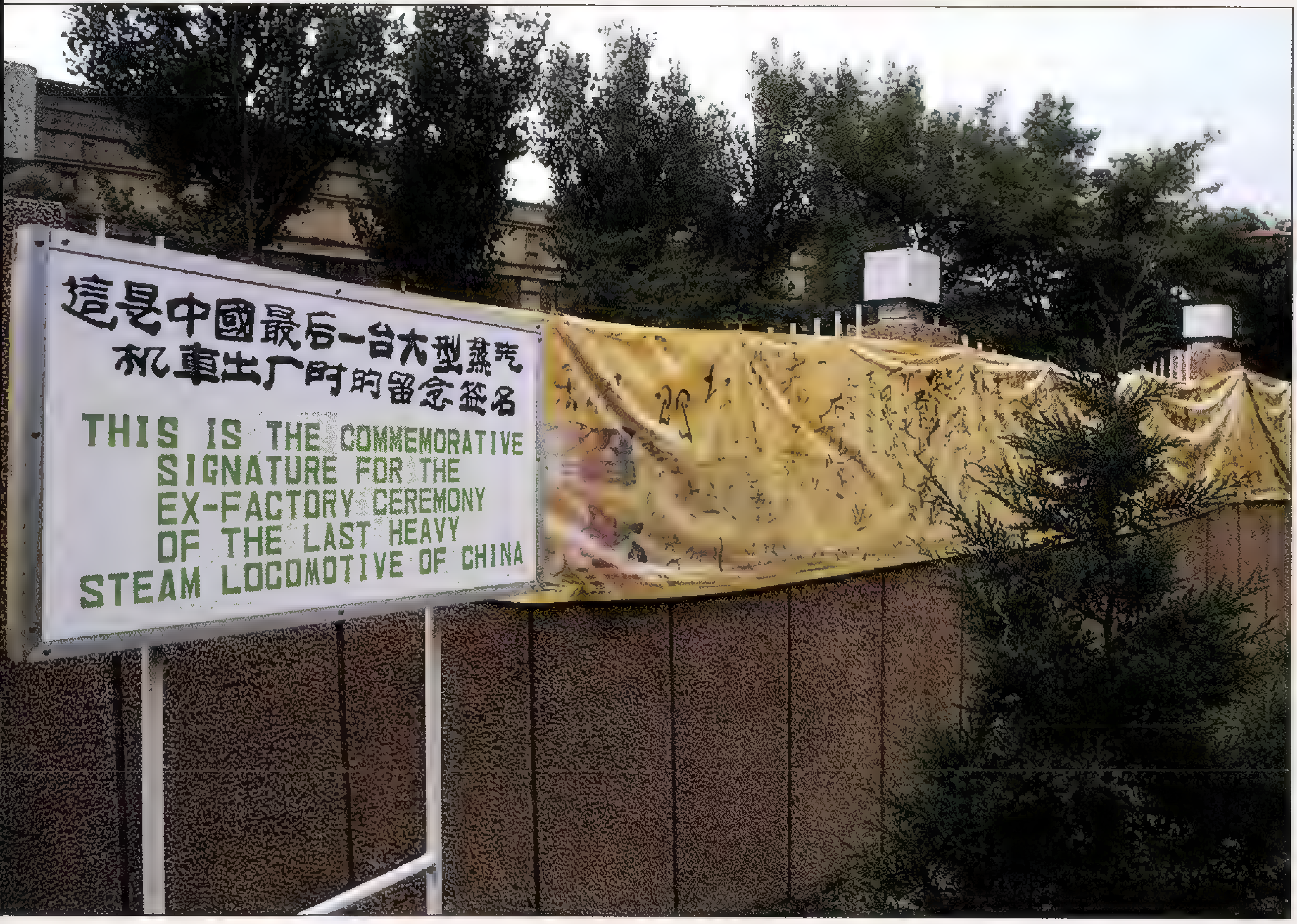
Getting off the locomotive, we were issued a "Certificate fo Honorary Probational Steam Locomotive Driver" signed by the director of the Datong Steam Locomotive Factory. Though it wa nothing more than a souvenir, the recipients could not help cheering aloud.

The next morning we had an early breakfast in order to tak part in the ribbon cutting ceremony for the steam engine trai departing Datong for the Yungang Grottoes. The railway statio was packed full with people. A "Forward" model engine, emittin white smoke and decorated with red silk ribbons, was ready to pu out of the station. The British steam engine devotees had alread


京张铁路使用过的水鹤
WATER INJECTOR--EVER USED ON THE BEIJING--ZHANG JIA KUO RAILWAY

The water injector was used in the heyday of the steam engine age to fill the water tank of the engine.

Early stamps of locomotives issued by China


這是中國最后一台大型蒸汽机車出厂时的留念签名
THIS IS THE COMMEMORATIVE SIGNATURE FOR THE EX-FACTORY CEREMONY OF THE LAST HEAVY STEAM LOCOMOTIVE OF CHINA

The banner with signatures to mark the occasion when the last Chinese steam engine came off the assembly line

▲ *Steam engines, having gone through maintenance at the Datong Steam Locomotive Factory, are ready to chug into service again.*

occupied the driver's cabin. I tried to get in too, but the limite space in the cabin left me with no room to stand. Just before th train moved, Mr. Robert and his friends became so excited tha they began to sing and dance. A worker of the Datong Railway Bureau came up to the cabin and said that we were violating drivin regulations. We had no choice but to leave the driver's cabin.

Next Stop: Yungang Grottoes

As some 300 school pupils in their Sunday best waved flower while their band played music to give us a send-off, the train pulled by a steam engine, slowly left the station. Railway worker and their families along the way also waved to us in greeting.

Forty minutes later, the train pulled in at the station of Yungan Grottoes some sixteen kilometres west of Datong. As one o China's three main grottoes, they date from the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534) and contain 51,000 sculptures of extremely high artistic appeal. While in the past, such a trip was only possible b bus or car, we now can enjoy the double pleasure of riding a trai operated by steam engine to get a sense of history and at th same time seeing the unequalled grottoes at Yungang. Overjoye at being able to see such a huge Buddha statue at the grottoes the travellers who came on the same train all had a picture taken i front of the seventeen-metre-tall statue at the entrance to Cave 5 No matter how enthusiastic they were about the statues, they made

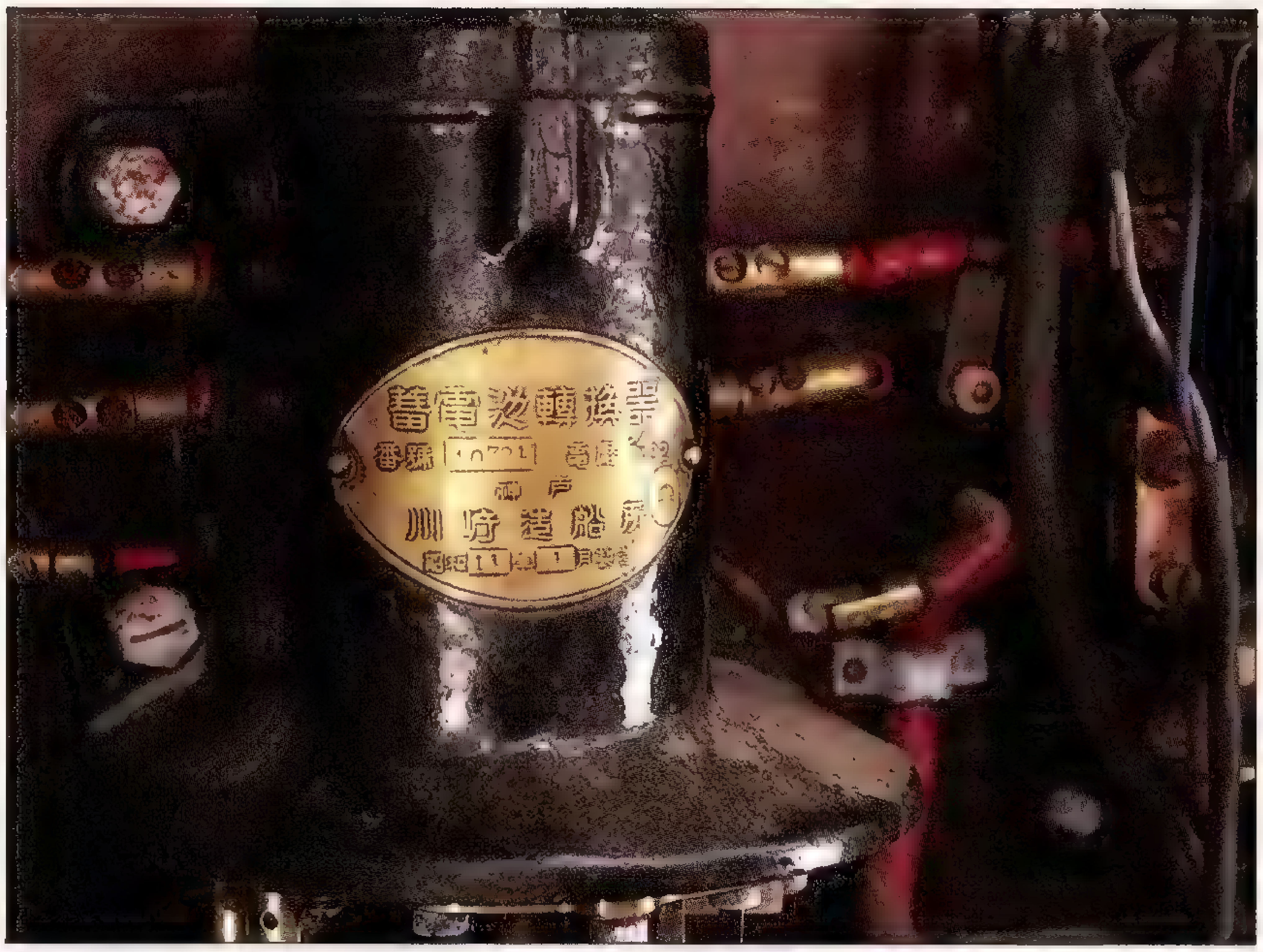
学习"毛泽东号"
模范机车组
前进6245

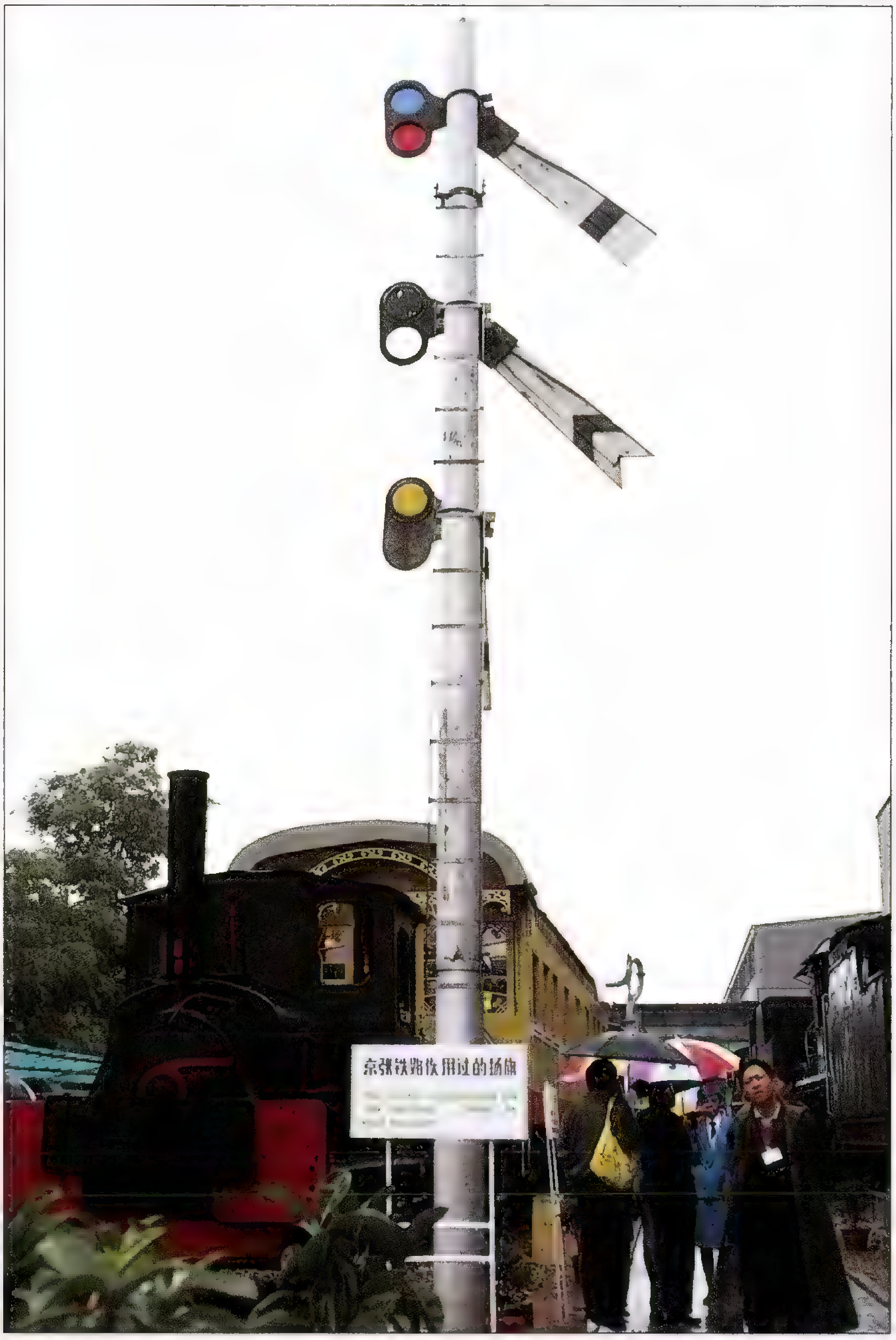
Checking behind to see that all is in order in preparation to leave the station sure that the steam engine locomotive was also in their picture.

That afternoon, after our visit to the grottoes, the organizers of the locomotives festival hosted a variety show for the visitors. All the performances more or less had something to do with trains. The most moving item though was given by members of a British train preservation association who sang a traditional song of the British coal miners. Their exuberant singing inspired the excited audience to sing and dance with them. Though one cannot ride a steam engine to heaven, I could not help thinking that steam locomotives genuinely occupied an important place in their heart.

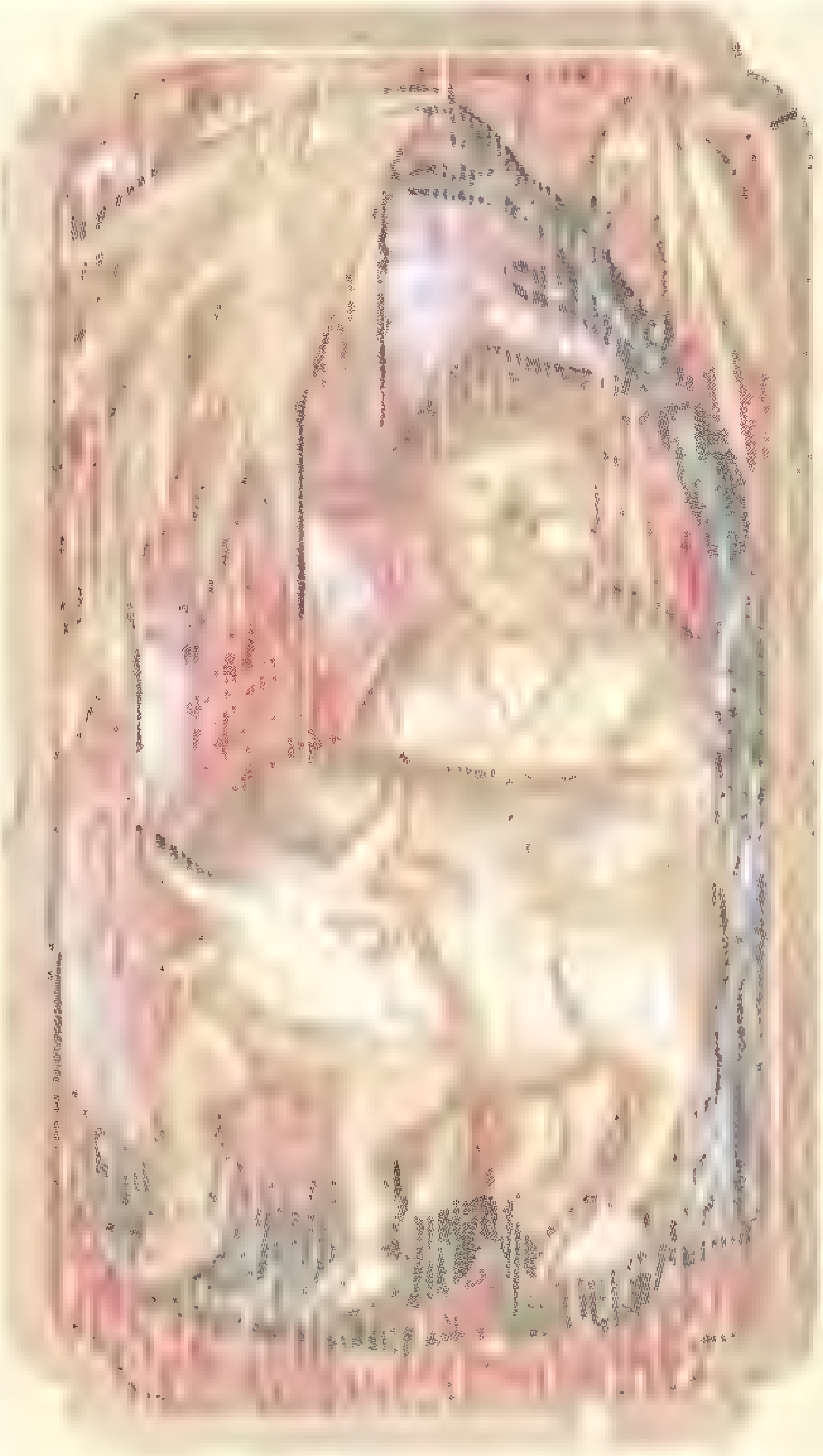
Translated by Huang Youyi

大同
Datong
太原
Taiyuan
山西
SHANXI


These Chinese characters on the electric device fixed underneath the steam engine of a Japanese freight train mean "Made in April of the 11th year of the Shōwa period (1926)".



These semaphores used to serve on the Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway.



Architectural Arts of the Bais

PHOTOS BY HU JIANGUO TEXT BY ZHANG NAN & HU JIANGUO

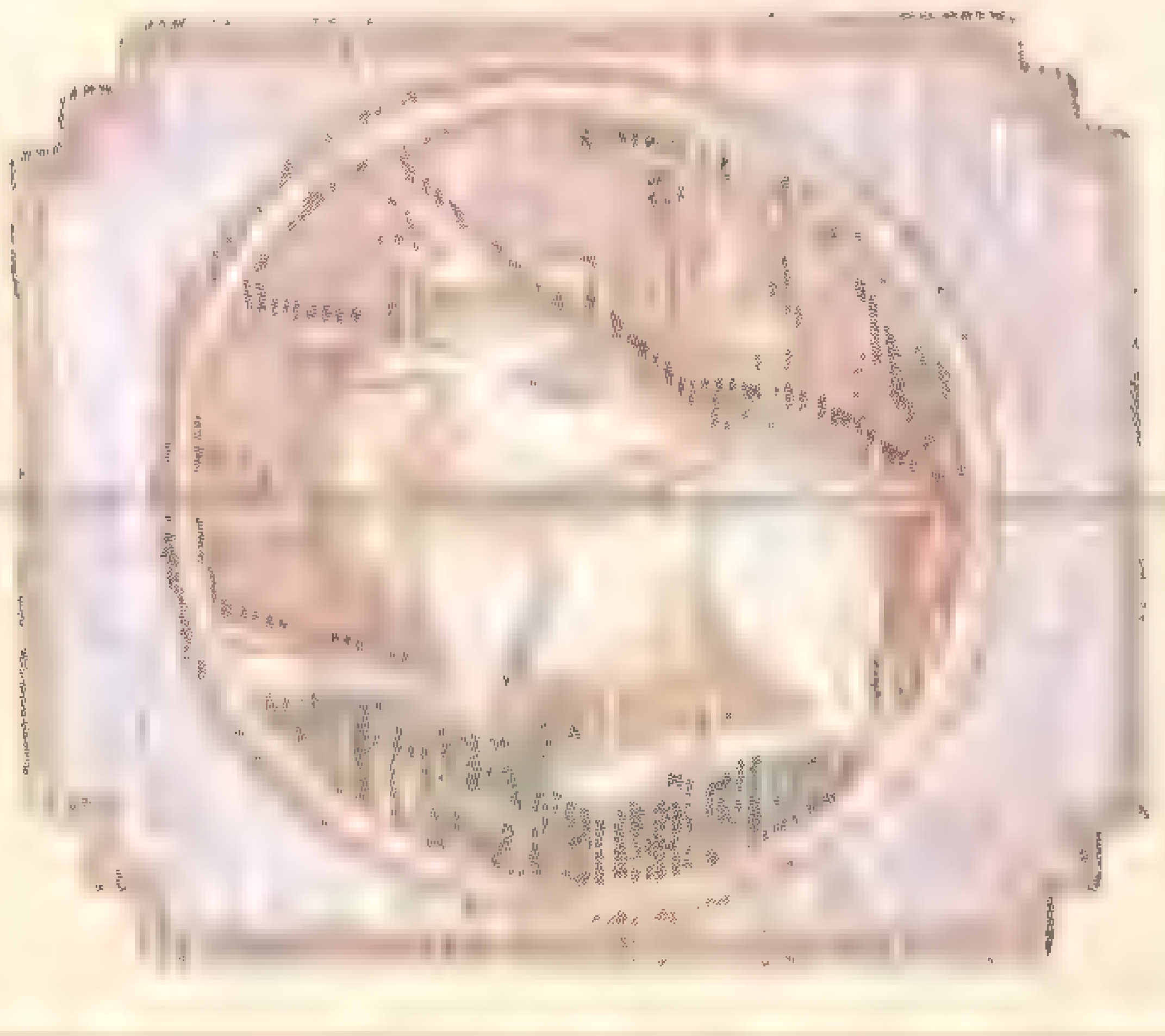
The Bais are one of the most numerous minority nationalities living in the northwestern part of Yunnan Province in China. The craft of wood carving among the Bai people has a very long history. According to historical records, in 738, Bai aristocrats backed by the Tang court unified the people of the Erhai Lake area (including today's Dali, Binchuan, Jianchuan and Xiangyun), and established the Nanzhao Kingdom with its capital near Taihe about seven kilometres from Dali. They began to build gate towers and palaces. Since then the art of wood carving of the Bais has gradually developed and has become an important part of their architectural arts.

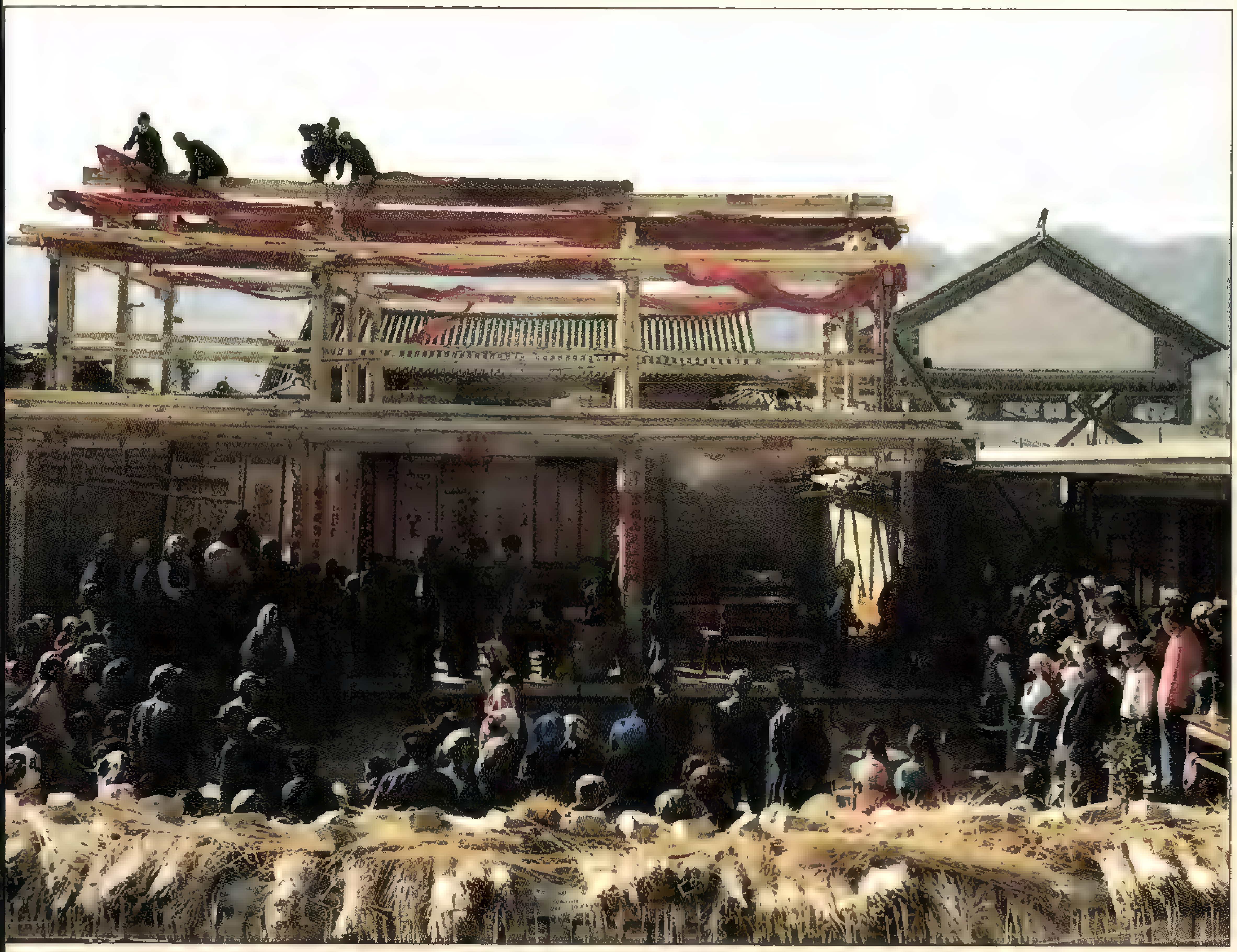
Apart from the historical background, there are other contributing factors which enable Bai people's wood carvings to enjoy widespread fame. On the one hand, the environs of Jianchuan abound in Manchurian catalpa, hickory, Chinese toon and Phoebe nanmu which are eminently suitable for wood carving. On the other hand, the local carpenters are exceptionally good at carving. Wood carvers are respected by the Bai people. Those artisans who can take charge of designs and measurements and are good at carving are referred to as "mountain deities" by the Bais. Hence the names Mountain Deity Li, Mountain Deity Yang, etc., are often overheard in conversation.

Jianchuan is also known as "home of wood carving" for the exquisite work by its wood carvers. Wooden masterpieces in southwestern Yunnan include the wood carvings of the Daci Temple in Xizhou, Dali, the Jade Emperor Pavilion in Baoshan, the Blue Dragon Bridge in Fengqing, the Octagonal Pavilion in Jingzhen and the Temple of Confucius in Jianshui.

Examples of more contemporary wood carving can be found in residential buildings, especially in decorations on doors and windows. All residential structures, big and small alike, have carved doors and latticed doors with exquisitely carved patterns and motifs such as "Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea", "the Fisherman, the Woodcutter, the Farmer and the Scholar" (the four respectable occupations in old China), and "Flowers in Four Seasons". The patterns are hollowed out in several layers with gods and Buddhas on the first layer, clouds and birds on the second, patterns of grapes on the third and on the fourth layer are the patterns of the Buddhist swastika "卍", a symbol of power over evil and favour to the good.

Windows of other rooms in houses usually have carved latticework for ventilation in the upper part, while the lower part of the window has carvings in relief. The pillars, beams, brackets and suspension posts are also carved with various patterns.





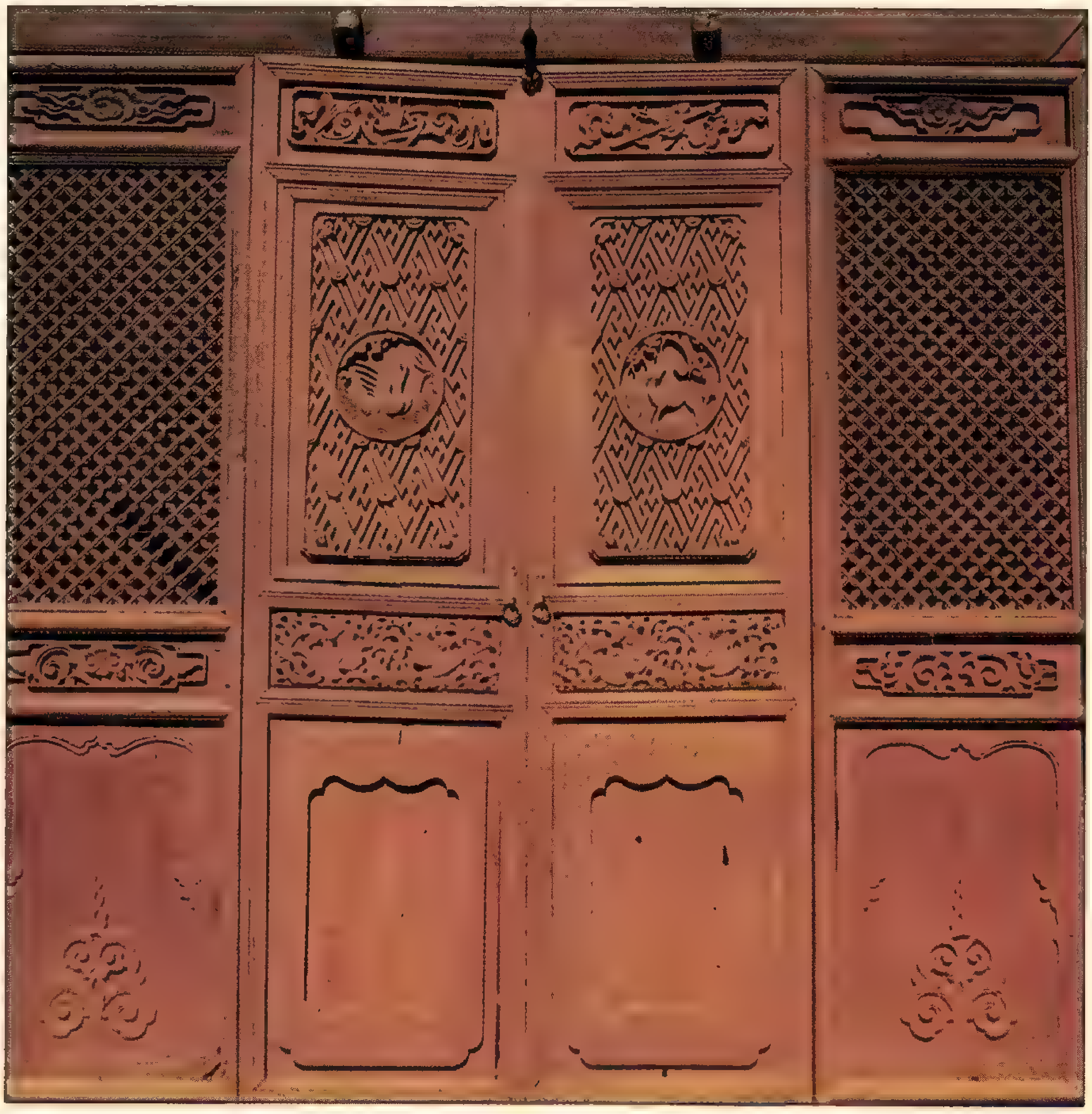
Roof Beam Setting

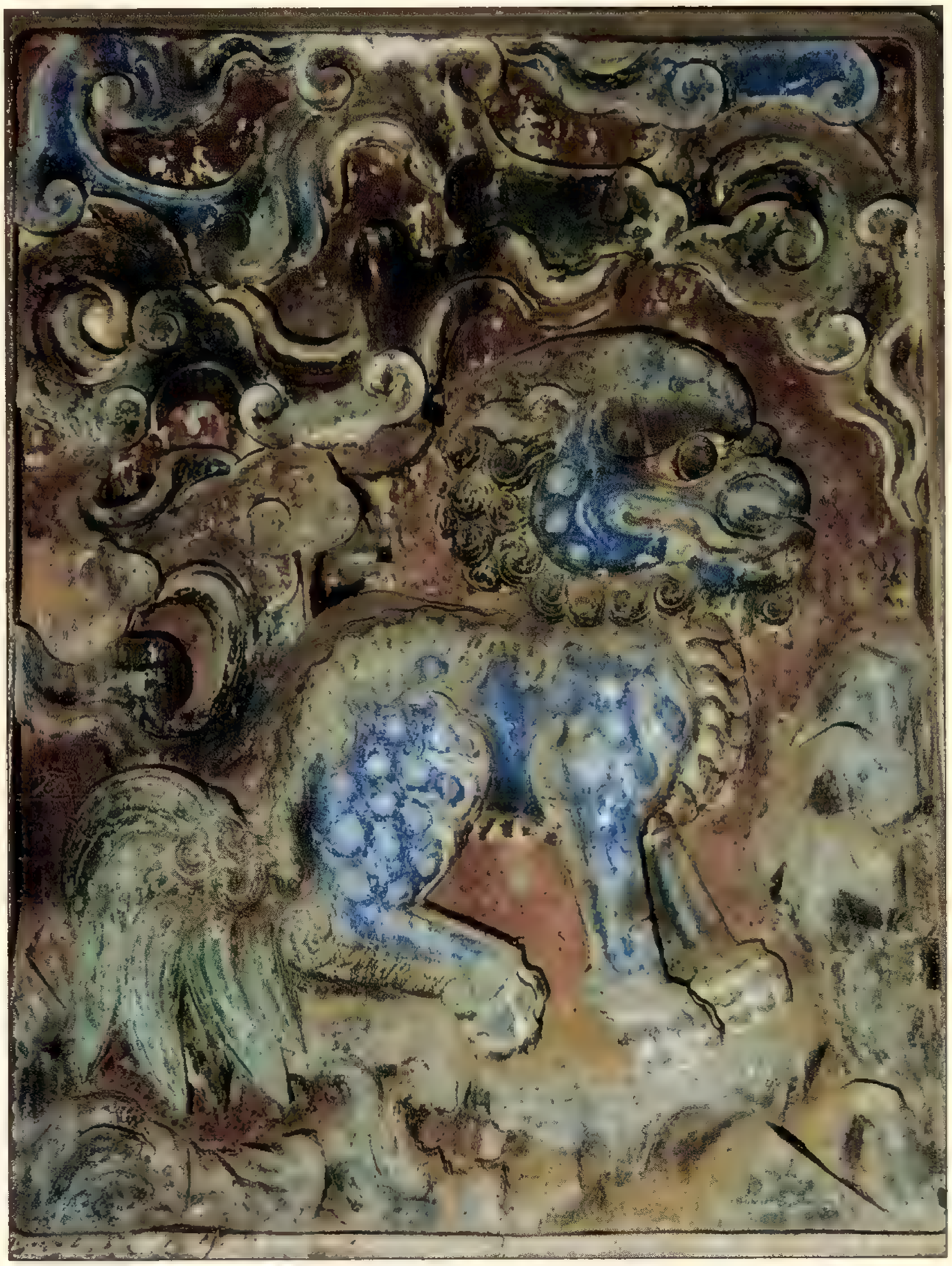
To the Bai people, setting a roof beam in place entails a special ritual, to be performed on an auspicious day. The beam is tied with a piece of red silk. Burning incense and offering a sacrifice are part of the ritual to pray for peace and safety of the house and the family. The owner of the house also treats the villagers to a large feast.

Part of Latticed Door

This carved latticed door of a Bai's house in Jinhua Town, Jianchuan, dating from the late Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), has finely designed patterns and is the most typical of its kind. Since the latticed door is where the visitors go through into the principal room, in the old days, the owner of a house would employ famous artisans to create a latticed door and an arch over it, which would show the status of the house owner.

A latticed door usually has six to eight main panels for convenience. For the sake of better illumination by sunlight, the new houses of the Bais also cannot do without latticed doors.





Latticed Door of Mahavira Hall at Jinliang Temple

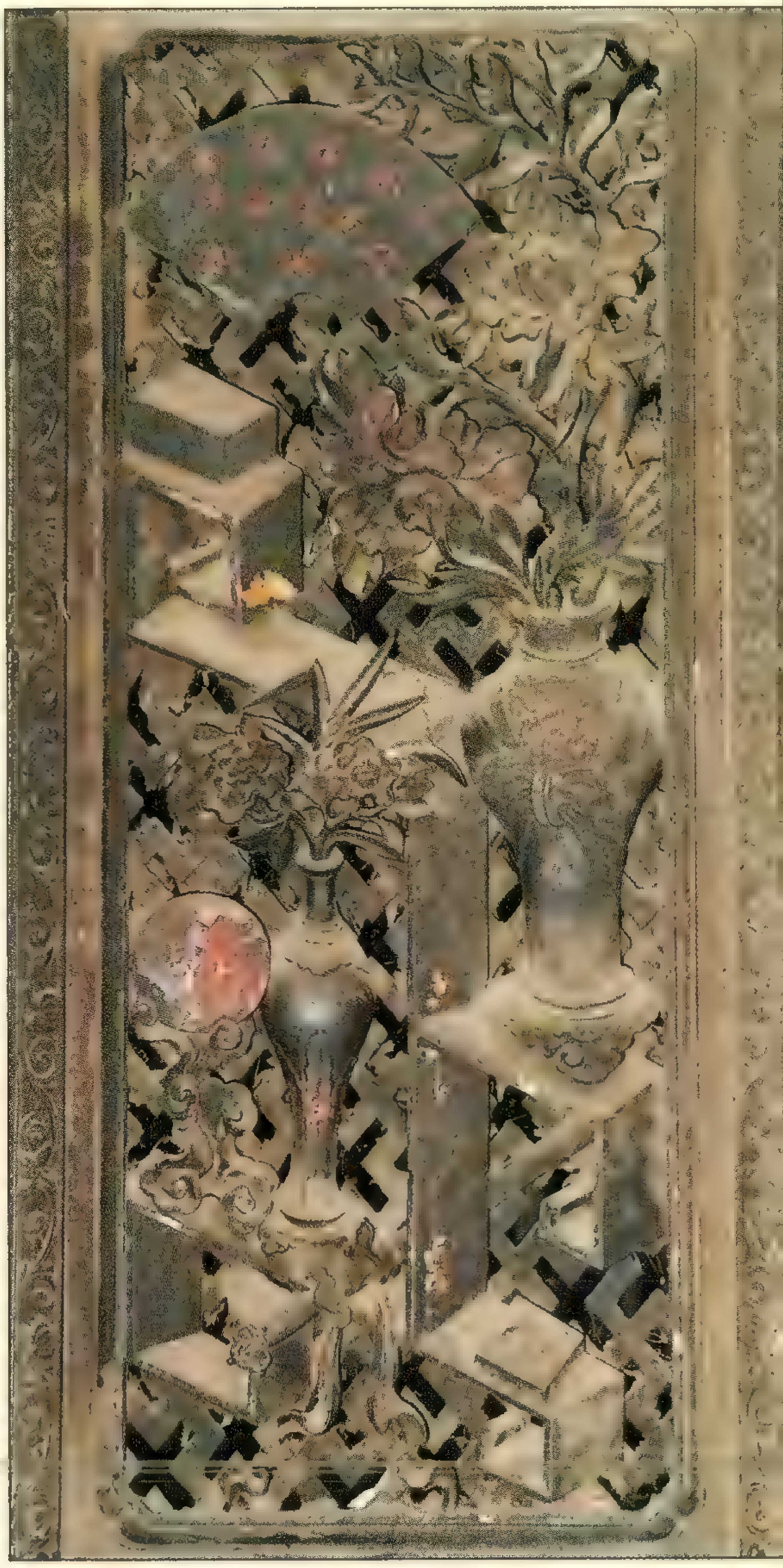
The lions on this door were carved during the late Ming Dynasty and are typical of Ming wood carving.

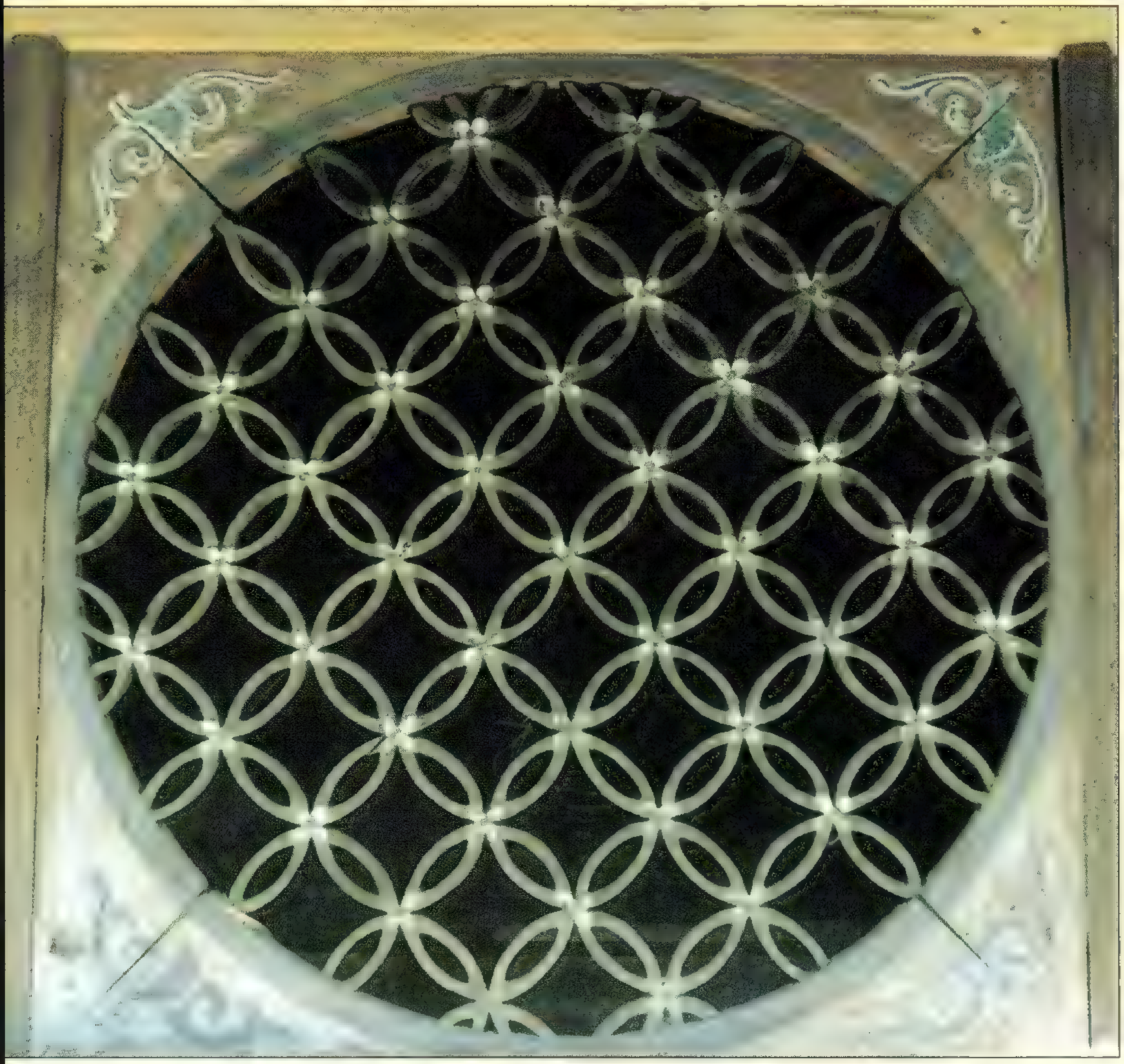
The lower part of a latticed door is usually carved with lions, the workmanship of which is relatively rough, while the lines are bold and decoration appears unconstrained. Owing to its ferocity in symbolism and real life, the lion motif in wood or stone is not only employed to decorate a latticed door, but more often to flank the gate of a temple, a house or an ancient tomb. The lion thus is guarding the place as well as demonstrating power and prestige.

Latticed Door of Sutra Depository at Zhusheng Temple

Carved during the Ming Dynasty, this latticed door consists of three hollowed-out layers. The lower part of the door has patterns in relief, and the top is carved with patterns of flutes and drums, while the middle panel features lotus patterns.

A latticed door usually consists of two parts: the lower part is carved with simple patterns of various plants and animals in relief while the bottom layer usually has continuous geometric figures. The upper part usually has several hollowed-out layers.



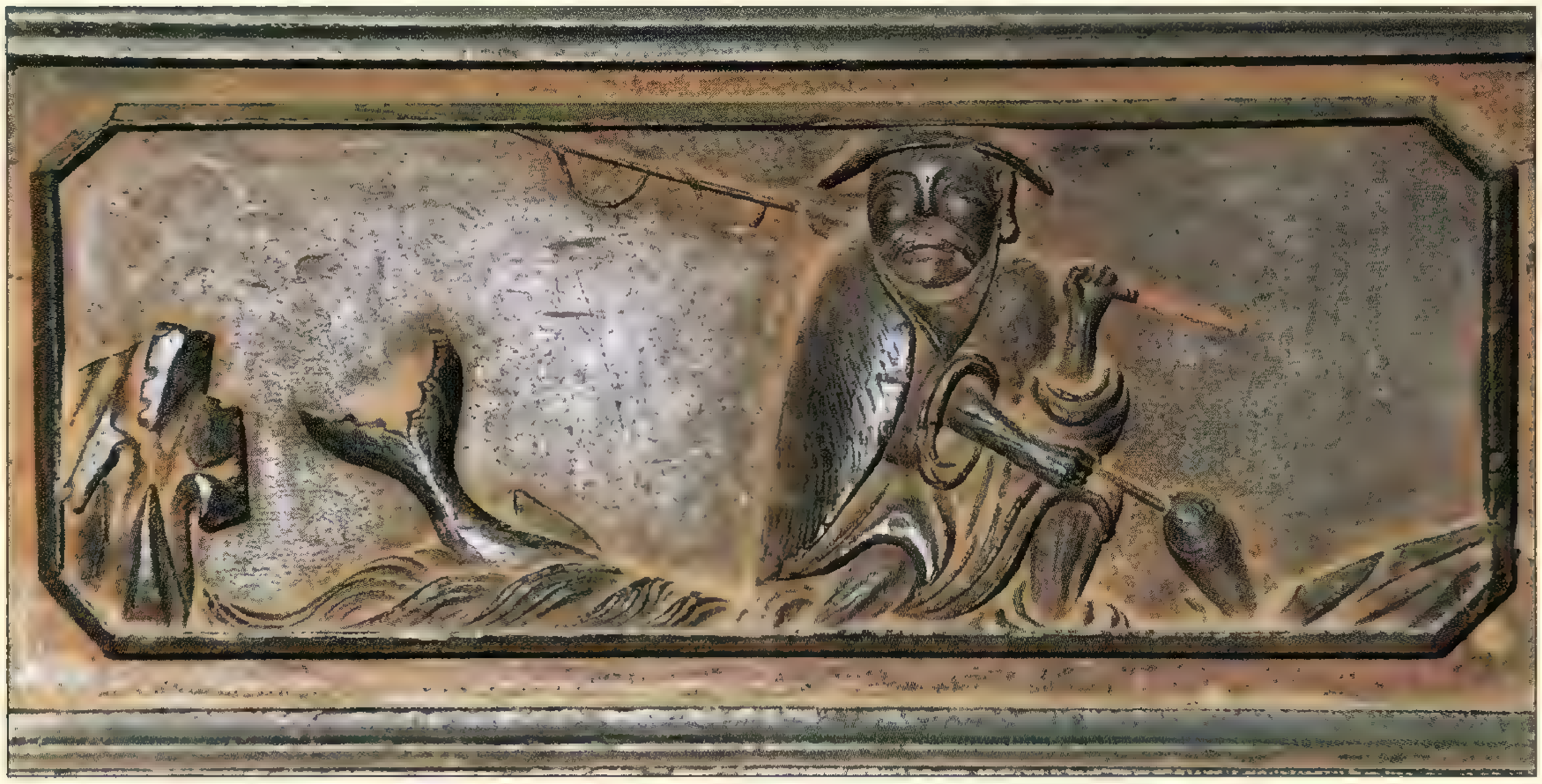


Crafted Window

This is a round crafted openwork window of the Mahavira Hall in Jianchuan's Baoxiang Temple. This kind of crafted windows usually flank the front door of the hall. This window is formed by patterns of coins. In the centre of each pattern there is a small plum blossom. In the four corners of the square frame are patterns of the bat (homonymous with the Chinese character meaning "good fortune"). The whole window is simply and rhythmically composed, and is exquisitely carved.

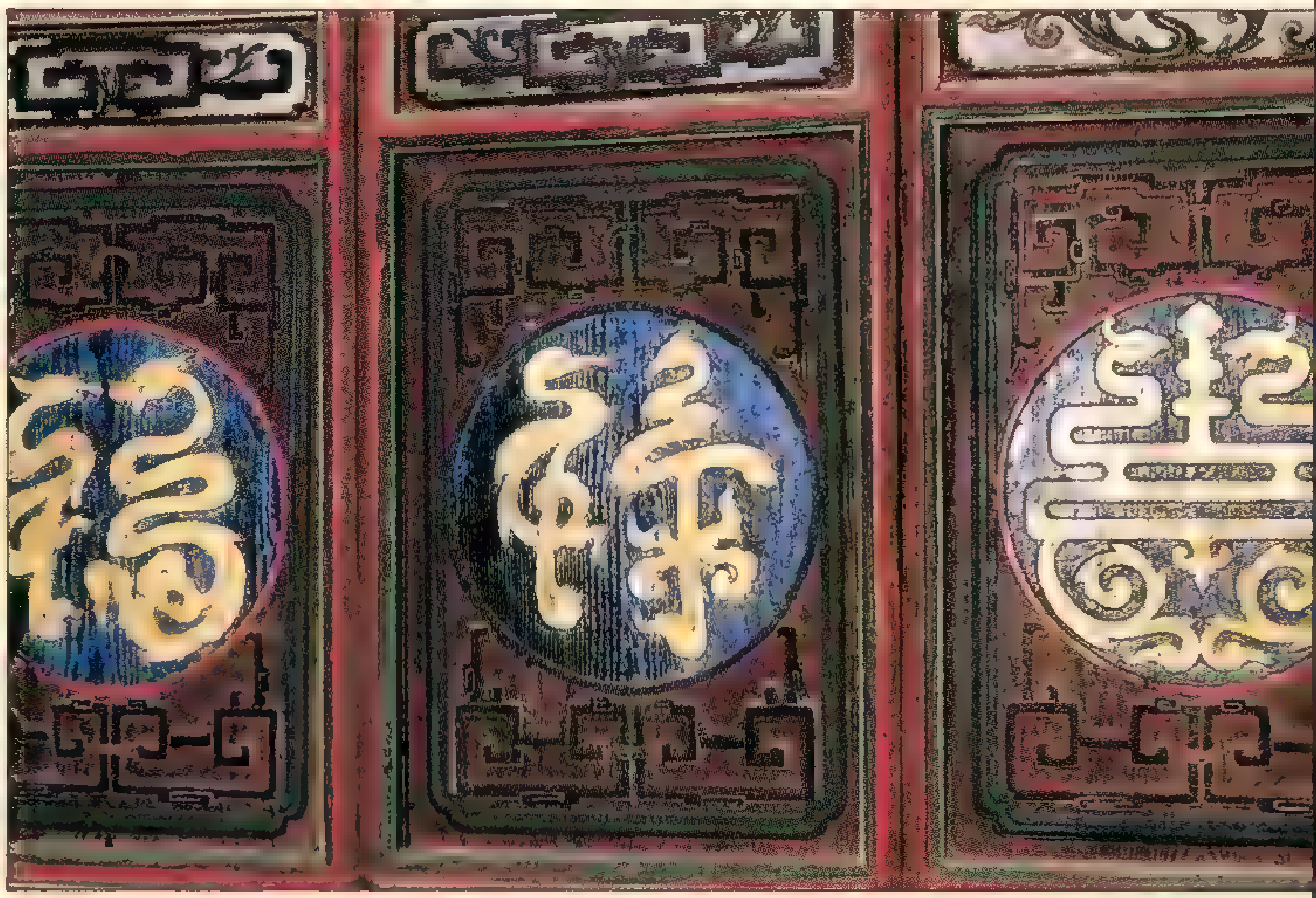
Waist Panel of Latticed Door

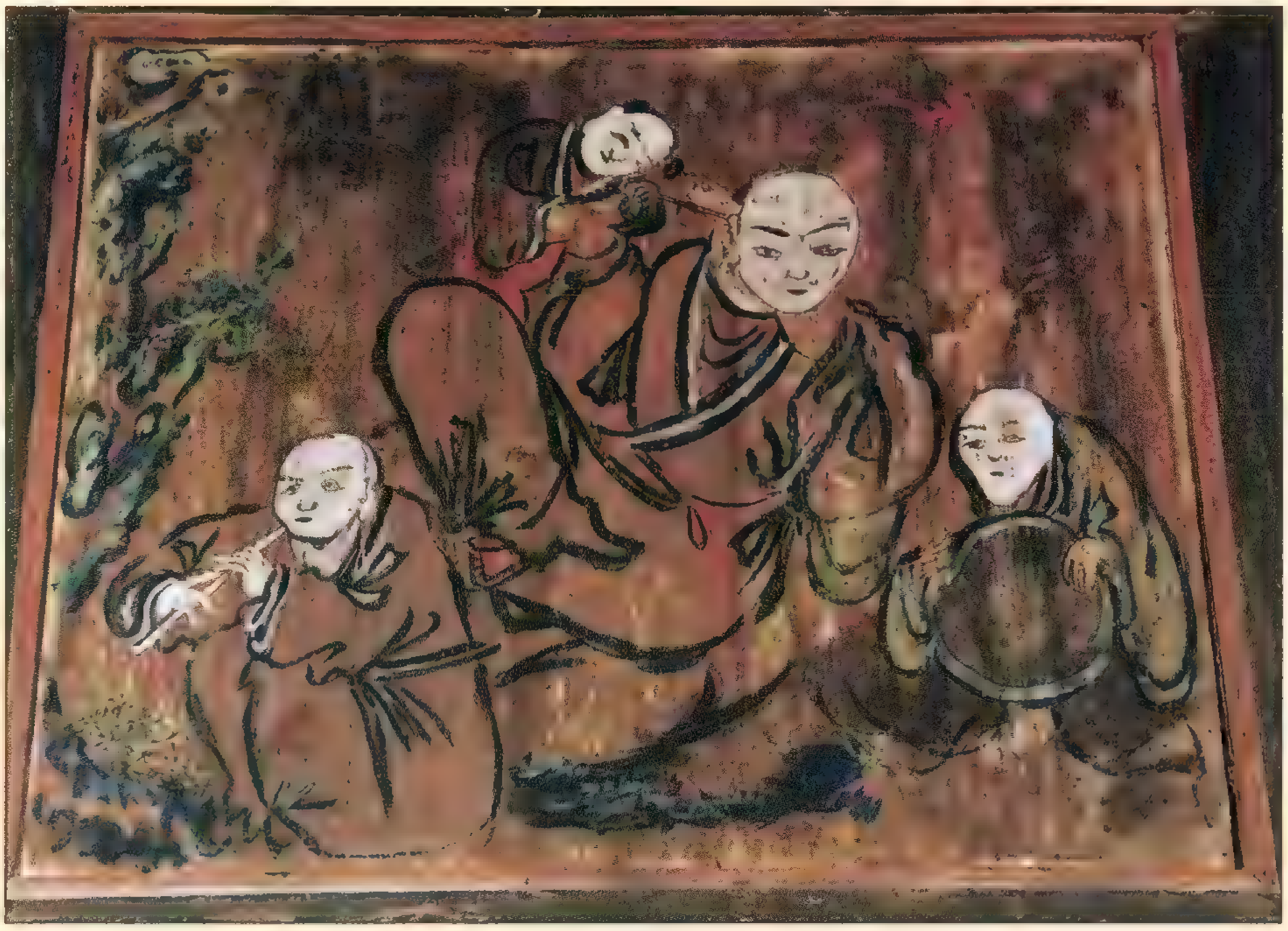
This panel features a relief carving entitled "Fisherman Crossing the Sea" on the waist of a latticed door. Many Bai people have their houses built in a place overlooking a lake with the mountains as a background and live off fishing. This portrayal of a Bai fisherman in a palm-bark rain cape holding fishing tackle depicts one aspect in the daily life of the Bai people.



Latticed Door at Haiyun Temple

Jianchuan's Haiyun Temple was first constructed in the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), and the present structure was rebuilt during the Qing Dynasty. This is the latticed door of the Mahavira Hall within the temple complex. The three Chinese characters "fortune", "fame" and "happiness" are emblems formed by relief patterns of gold dragons and cranes on a blue background. The emblems are surrounded by patterns. Temple halls in the Bai area usually have latticed doors with various patterns to emphasize the solemn and reverent atmosphere.



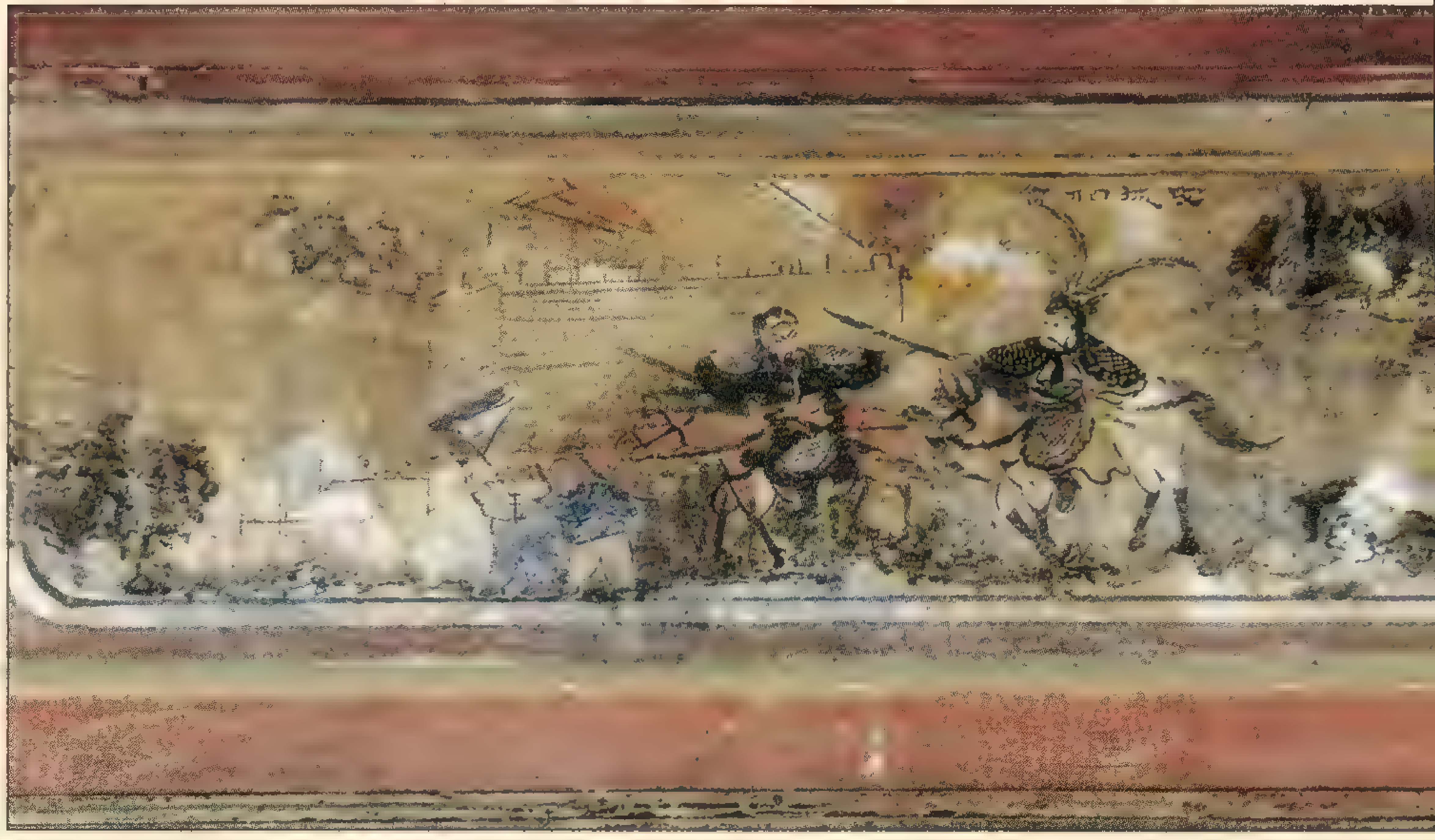


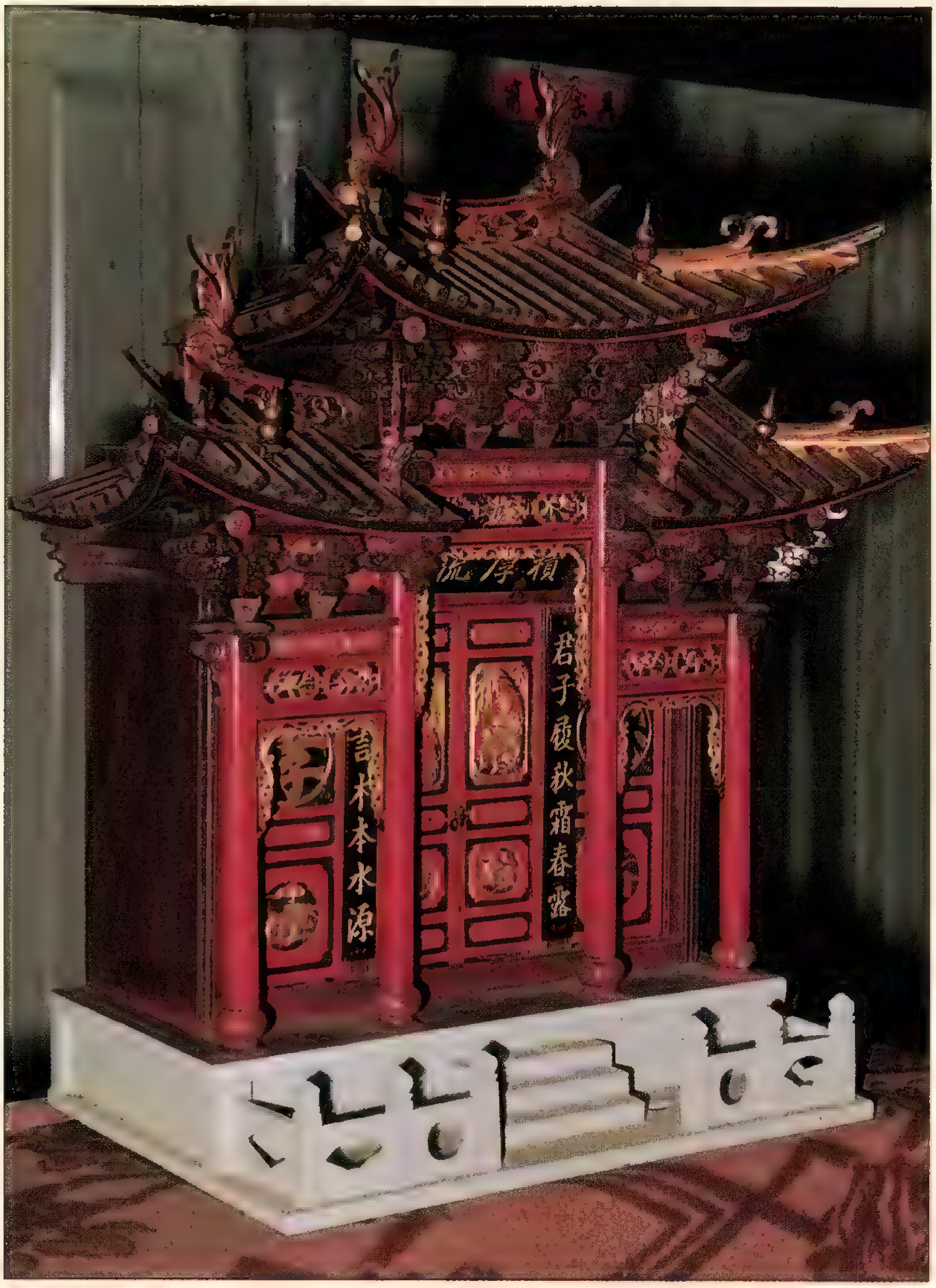
Colour Painting of Children

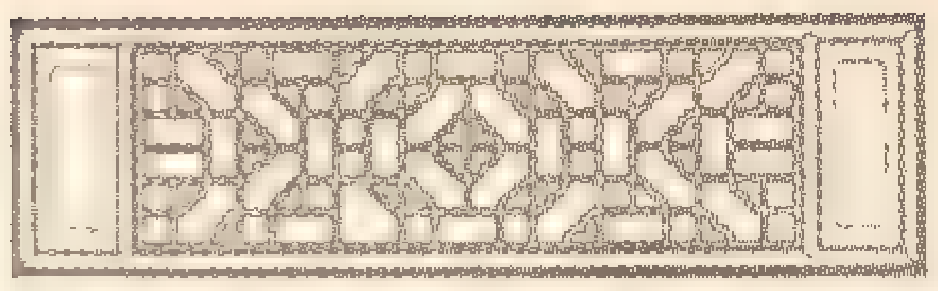
This colour painting "Children Playing" is painted on the ceiling of the main hall in Jianchuan's Twin Dragons Temple. Colour painting is an important component in the architecture of the Bai people. The main colour tone employed is black ink used for lines which is embellished with blue and reddish brown. This kind of painting is usually found on outside walls, eaves, gables, ceilings, etc. Its range of motifs mainly includes flowers, birds, sceneries, folk tales and figures in legends.

Colour Painting of Warriors

This colour painting takes a story about the Three Kingdoms (220-280) as its subject matter. It is painted on the ceiling of the Mahavira Hall in Binchuan's Jinliang Temple. The characters are roughly painted, thus it may be inferred that it was the work of folk artisans.







Carved Attic

This is a carved attic where ancestral tablets are kept. One hundred centimetres in height and 80 centimetres in width, the three-doored wood carving is more than 100 years old. The two leaves of the middle latticed door are carved in relief, with patterns of flutes and drums on top, images of farming and studying in the middle, orchids on the waist boards and deer in the lower part. Though only 30 centimetres in height, this latticed door is carved with clearly discernible patterns, couplets and a horizontal scroll of calligraphy, which shows the superb skills of artisans from those times.

The Bai people attach importance to rites of ancestral worship and in every family there is a special place reserved for ancestral tablets and a shrine. Whenever there is a festival, the living would perform ancestor worship ceremonies and pray for peace and safety.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

Survey of Bai Architecture

The ancestors of today's Bai people had close relations with people in the Central Plains long ago. In the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) Dynasties, Dali was the political, economic and cultural centre of the Bai nationality. In order to study or take up official positions, many people in this area went out. Coupled with the favourable location of Dali on the Southern Silk Road, the art and particularly the architecture of the Bai people were influenced by that of the Central Plains. Built during the Nanzhao regime, the magnificient Yangjumie Palace had a courtyard and nine gates, and the Wuhua Tower was over 30 metres high.

As far as the whole structure is concerned, the architecture of the Bais characterized by interlocked brackets and curving eaves can similarly be traced to the Central Plains. Yet the Bai people most steadfastly retain their traditional styles in the plastic arts. The Bais have also built architecture adopting the style of different historical periods in the Central Plains. Some examples can still be seen in the areas where the Bai people live, and which is characteristic of Bai architecture.

Surviving examples of Bai architecture include ancient bridges, temples, pagodas, wood carving, latticed doors, stone carving and residential houses. Each item has its own unique style. Many temples, for example, retain the style of palatial temples of the Tang Dynasty. But the Bai people's houses are most readily what people talk about. A Bai residential complex housing an extended family usually encloses a courtyard. The typical layout has rooms on three sides and a screen wall on the other side and four housing units with five courtyards. The structure consists of principal halls with adjacent wings and outer rooms, a screen wall and a porch. These houses are built of earth, wood and stones. Most of the walls are built of tamped clay or adobe. The walls are then white-washed, and paintings are often drawn on them, which integrates the building, the residents and the environment into an organic whole to reproduce an atmosphere in harmony with nature.

23g
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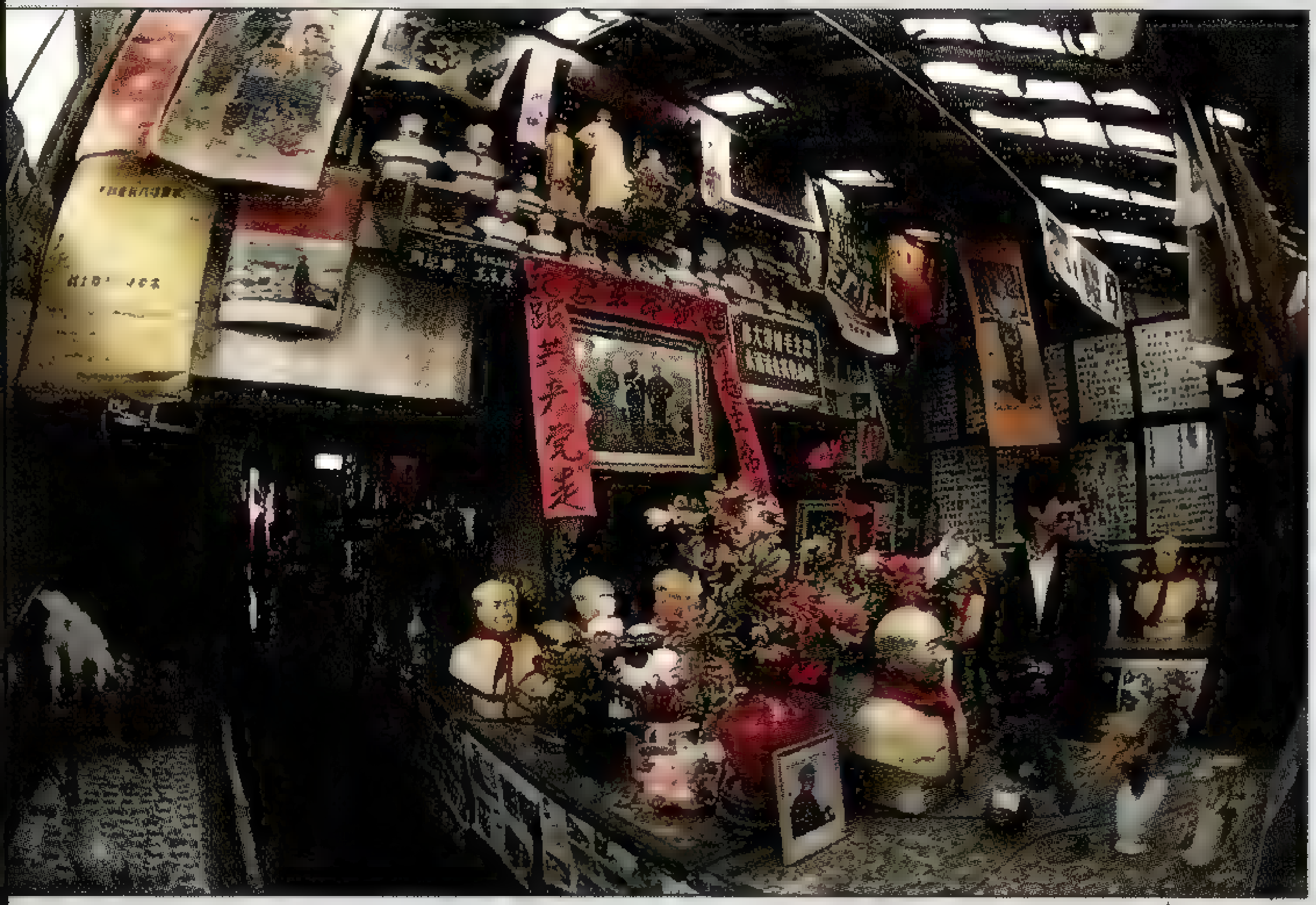
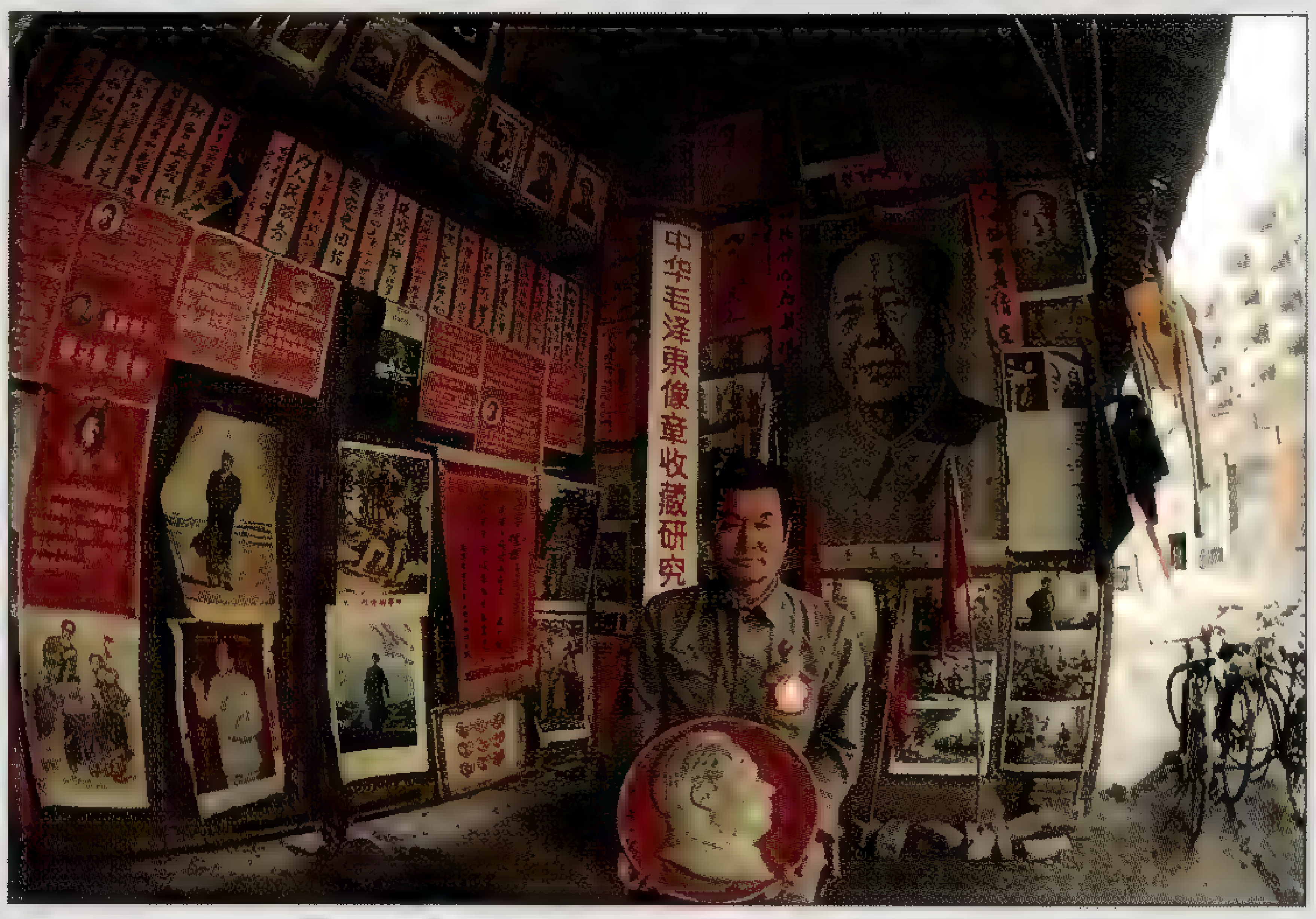
FOR THE
COLLECTOR

Mao Zedong Badges Exhibition Hall

PHOTOS BY YUAN XUEJU
TEXT BY ZHANG QIANGLU



Also displayed in Wang Anting's exhibition hall are portraits as well as plaster statues of Mao Zedong.



The largest and most favourite badge in Wang's collection

(by Zhang Qianglun)

For the past few years photos, portraits and badges of Mao Zedong and books and films narrating his life and songs glorifying his achievements have been selling well in China. Wang Anting, a native of Chengdu, Sichuan, has contributed significantly to this boom as he has over 20,000 Mao Zedong badges in his collection. This has been entered into the *Guinness Book of World Records.*

When he was twelve years old, Wang began his career working as an apprentice of carpentry for a living. During the "cultural revolution" he became greatly interested in collecting Mao Zedong badges. Every time when he had finished a task for other people, not too particular about his reward, he would ask his employer for some Mao Zedong badges. In this way, the number of badges in his collection increased steadily.

Once he heard that a pedlar at Wenjiachang located sixty kilometres away from his home had a bakelite Mao Zedong badge with a diameter of forty centimetres. He immediately sent his son to go there on his bike that very night to buy the object of his desire at a cost of twenty yuan Renminbi.

The badges in Wang's collection are varied in their size as well as the material used. Most of them are made of copper and aluminium. Many, however, are fashioned of silver, iron sheet, sponge, plastic, lead, perspex, bamboo, wood, enamel, porcelain, bakelite and even shell. The earliest one dates back to 1951 while the latest only to 1977. From the portraits depicted during this long period of 26 years, one can observe the image of a young Mao Zedong mostly attired in army uniform and that of his later years. The common denominator was that he always had a smile on his face.

The fervour of Wang Anting's interest in collecting Mao Zedong badges never declines, and has borne concrete results in the establishment of a small exhibition hall dedicated to displaying Mao Zedong badges. In fact, the site of the hall happens to be his own home at No. 23 Wufu Street, Xicheng District, Chengdu, Sichuan. Wang himself is the president of the exhibition hall.

Though the admission fee is 0.1 yuan as the board hanging at the entrance to the hall indicates, visitors can enter without paying the fee. As a matter of fact, it is not profit that Wang pursues. Rather he attains gratification from having some enthusiastic admirers of his work. If he had wanted to make a fat profit from his labours he could have accepted the US$500,000 offered for his entire collection by a couple from the United States. It is said that Wang Anting has stated in his will his intention to donate all his collection to the state.

Translated by K.V. Ku

Gu Yue, a film star who excelled at playing the part of Mao Zedong, with Wang Anting, the collector (by Xiang Guiyuan)

Left: This single piece of cloth is certainly not enough space for pinning up over 20,000 badges of Mao Zedong.

"Happy Funeral" in Central Shaanxi

ARTICLE BY PU AN

Among the various customs of funerals, the so-called "happy funeral" practised in Fengxiang County in central Shaanxi can be counted as a lively one.

I once stayed at Xiaoli Village in Fengxiang County. One morning when the sky was just turning bright in the east, I found a village path was flanked with villagers. I squeezed in and saw a dragon bier in front of a house gate. Locally referred to as *sangyijiazi* (bier for mourning apparel), the 10-metre-long bier has a finely carved dragon head and tail attached to its ends. The middle section consists of a bridge-shaped framework, which is wrapped up in red cloth and has a roof. It is in this section that the coffin is placed during the funeral procession.

According to customs, this dragon bier is used only in a "happy funeral" which, in compliance with funeral customs in Fengxiang County, is a privilege reserved only for old men who are over sixty and have many descendants and die of old age or of illness at home. In this way, the departed has the good fortune to have a festive funeral with all his third generation and below wearing unusual red sashes instead of white ones. White is the traditional colour in funerals in China.

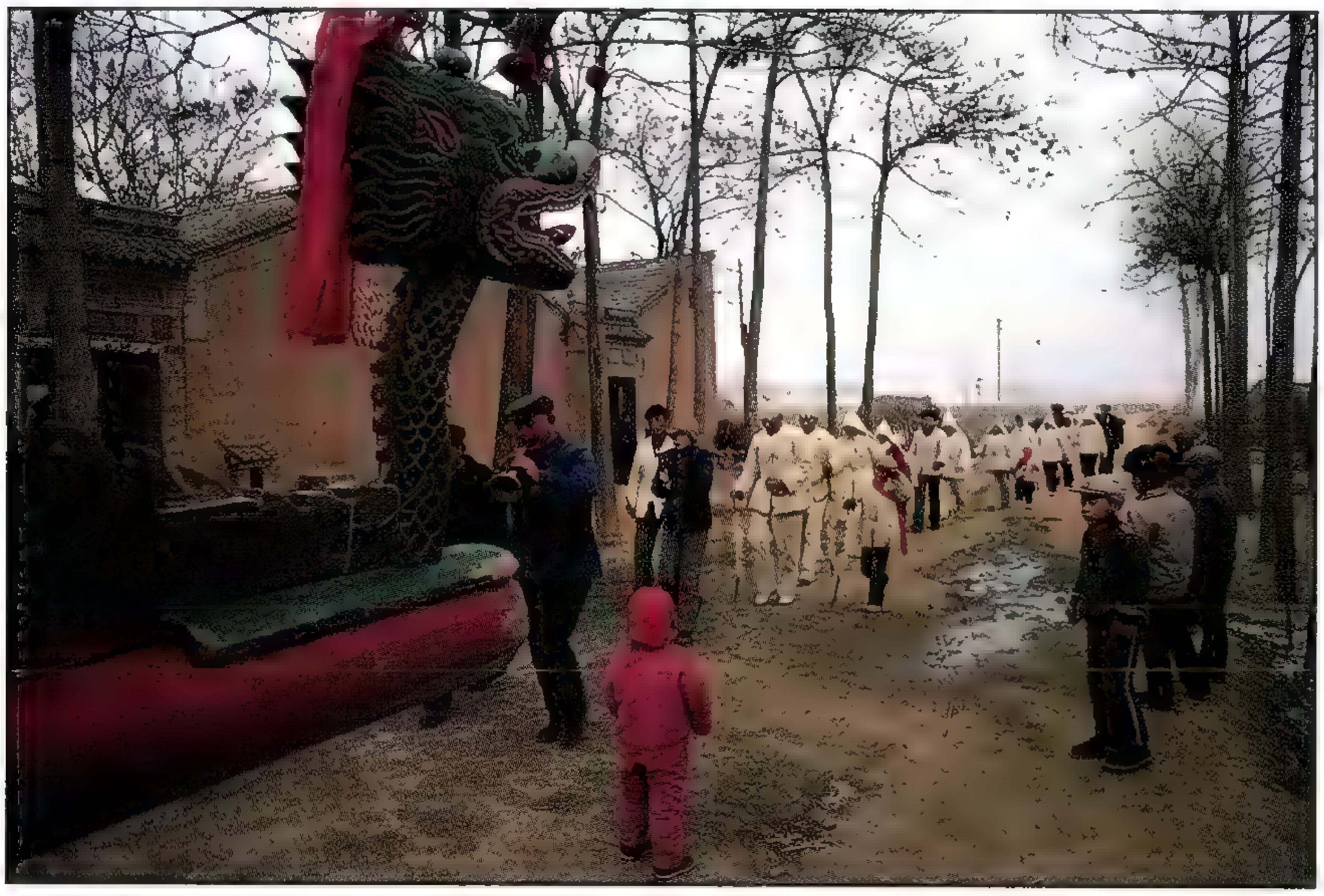
Grand Funeral Procession

Before long, a dozen people in mourning apparel came from outside the village. I was told by the villagers that they had just returned from offering a sacrifice to the earth. Part of the funeral rites entail that all but one of the deceased's sons and daughters go to the graveyard to offer a sacrifice to the earth. When they returned, they presented the earth taken from the graveyard to the one who was left waiting at the entrance to the village. This son sprinkled the earth he carried with the front of his jacket onto the roof of the bier. The other descendants kneeled to kowtow to the bier. This is described as offering a sacrifice to the bier.

As soon as the coffin was placed on the bier, the funeral procession commenced. The eldest son of the departed held in his hands a tablet inscribed with the name of the deceased, carried on his head an earthenware basin for burning paper money, and he also had one end of a piece of white mourning cloth more than ten metres long tied to his shoulder. The other end of this cloth was tied to

Left:
The coffin is followed by a train of the deceased's mourning descendants. The funeral procession sets off towards the graveyard. It is a "happy funeral" and lacks many of the usual symbols of sadness and grief (by Wu Youmin).

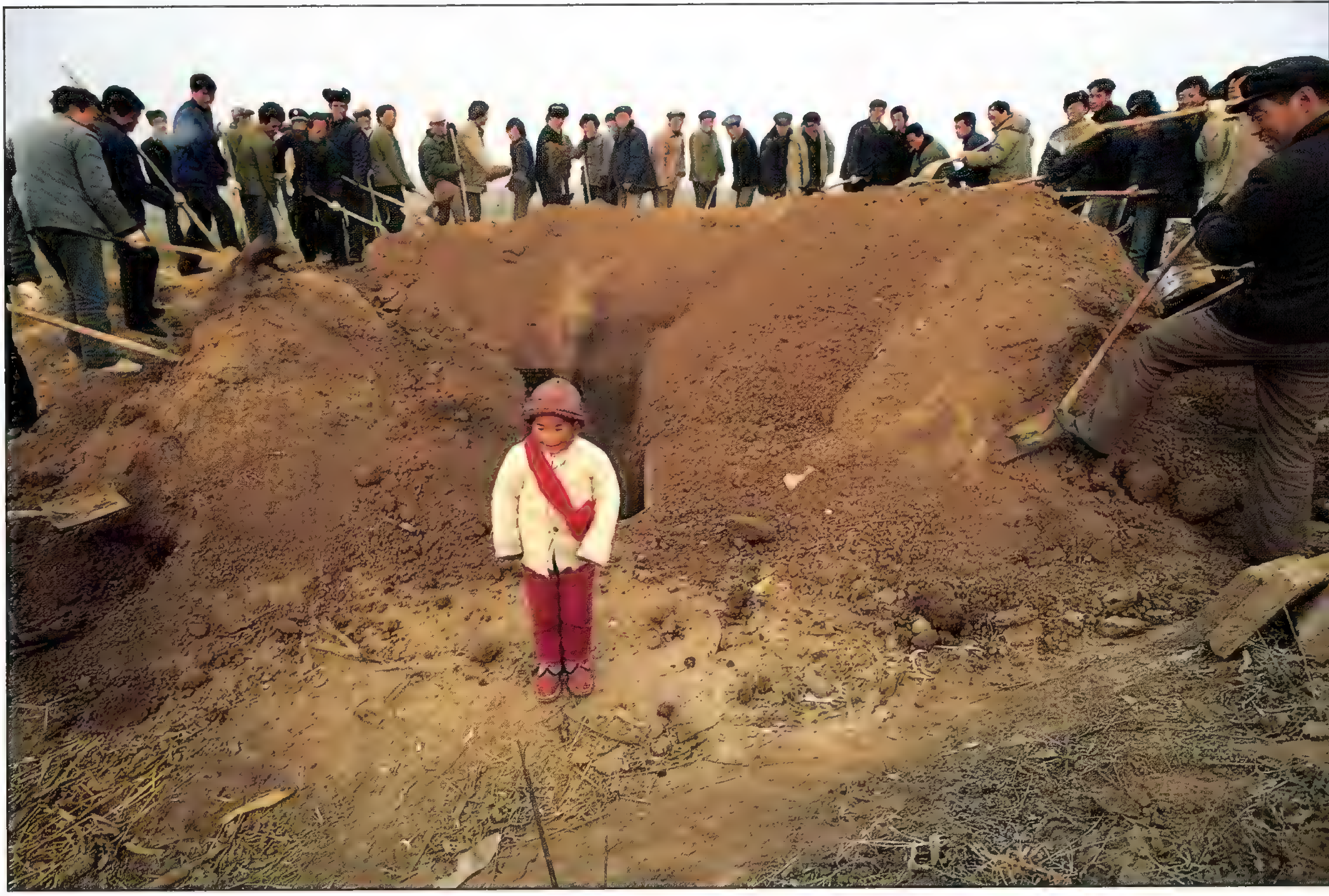
Bottom:
The dragon bier is the most stylish bier in Fengxiang County. With finely carved dragon head and tail, it creates a striking appearance (by Pu An).



the head of the dragon bier. Other mourning progeny lined up according to seniority. With a mourning staff in one hand and a piece of mourning cloth in the other, they started off. The funeral procession was led by trumpeters and persons carrying streamers, wreaths and sacrificial articles made of paper. In the middle of the procession was the bier carried by sixteen men, which was followed by fellow villagers. The grand funeral procession slowly advanced towards the graveyard.

When the procession arrived at an intersection, the eldest son of the deceased suddenly flung the earthenware basin from his head and it was smashed to pieces. This signified that from then on he would take up the responsibility to handle family affairs.

The night before the funeral, the family survivors held a rite to bid farewell to the ghost of the departed. Headed by trumpeters, the descendants went to an intersection where the funeral procession was to pass the next day. There they set up a tablet inscribed with the name of the deceased and held a memorial ceremony for the deceased. Then they set fire to paper money and to the cushions upon which they knelt down before the tablet. After that, they turned round the fire clockwise and anti-clockwise for three times respectively, symbolically bidding farewell to the ghost. When this particular ceremony was over, the trumpeters made no music, and the descendants returned without making any sound or looking back for fear that it might result in the ghost following them home.



Large:
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren wearing red mourning sashes is characteristic of a "happy funeral" in Fengxiang County. Only people who die in their old age are entitled to this kind of funeral (by Pu An).

Arriving at the graveyard, the mourning sons carried the coffin off the dragon bier and they prostrated themselves before the dead person's tablet. I went near the coffin pit and found that the tomb passage was a vertical pit equal the size of the coffin and three to four metres in depth. At the end of the passage was a side pit where the coffin was placed. This side pit is locally referred to as the "guest hall" and, accordingly, the passage was described as the "courtyard". After the coffin was laid into the pit and the geomancer blessed the deceased, the eldest son went down into the pit, cleaned the coffin lid with paper money, and covered the coffin with streamers. Then he piled some earth in front of the coffin, placed an incense burner, some paper money and food sacrifices, usually steamed buns, but sometimes other dishes. He lit two candles or "eternal lamps" and kowtowed to the coffin. Then I heard someone calling out "Seal up the hall", and the descendants and relatives stood in front of the pit to pay their last respects to the deceased, while the villagers shovelled earth into the coffin pit.

More Rites of the Funeral

Practices of a "happy funeral" in central Shaanxi are not confined to the above mentioned rituals, as many more rites take place before the burial. Inhumation is popular in this area because people

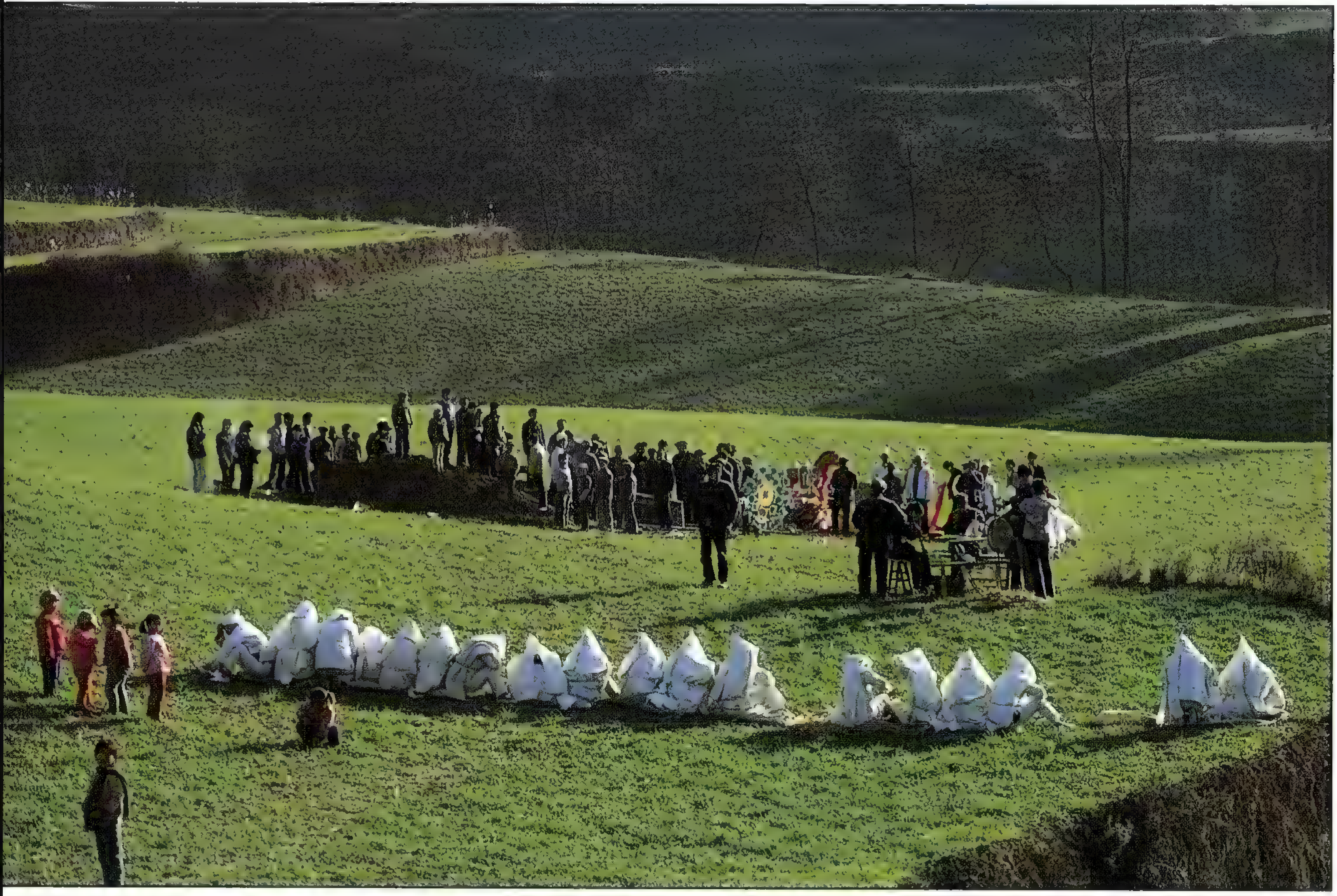
Below:
The coffin spread with bedding offered by the descendants is carried by relatives and friends into the mourning hall. The rite of encoffining is about to start (by Pu An).

think a person's last home to return to is underground. After a person is dead, the surviving family will clean and then dress the corpse. They put a copper coin in his mouth, cover his face with a sheet of thin paper, and tie up his legs. Then they place the corpse on top of the coffin lid for three days. The purpose of covering his face with a sheet of paper is that in case of his revival, his breath will blow the paper so that the family will notice and give emergency treatment to the resurrected. The tying-up of the legs serves a similar purpose in that it can prevent the legs from injury caused by convulsion when the dead man revives.

The day after a person's death, his family set up a long pole in front of the gate. A five-metre-long streamer is hung on top of the pole. The streamer serves two purposes: to announce the death to the living and to direct the soul of the departed to go underground.

Before encoffining the corpse, a layer of fine soil must be put into the coffin, which is followed by spreading layers of bedding one after another according to how close the presenter's blood relationship is to that of the deceased. The bedding offered is usually a specially made symbolic item made of red and white gauze with some cotton padding inside. According to local funeral customs, the bedding offered by the eldest son is placed next to the corpse, and the one offered by the eldest daughter is usually a length of red silk.

According to local customs, during he burial, women and children are ot allowed to come close to the urial site (by Qiu Xiaoming).



The relatives whose birthdays are considered inauspicious to that of the deceased have to be absent from the rite of encoffining. For those relatives who are considered by the geomancer to possess evil spirits, they and their families have to remove themselves, which is described as "driving out evil spirits". When the spell is over, they will first throw a heavy metal object such as a chain or a pick into their courtyards. They believe that when it hits the ground and clangs, the evil spirit is frightened away and they can return home.

The rite of sealing the coffin is performed by the elders of the same generation as the departed. They use axes to hit nails while repeatedly saying "dodge the nail" as a warning to the dead person. After the encoffining, a temporary mourning hall is set up and a tablet inscribed with the name of the departed is placed. Then relatives and friends come to pay respect to the departed.

On the festive day after the funeral, the family conducting a "happy funeral" has to treat the guests to a local opera or a film.

Funerals for those who die in the prime of life or who commit suicide are called "wicked funerals". These persons must be hastily buried. Some of their coffins even have to be placed in the wilds for several years before they can be formally buried in an accepted burial ground.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

鳳翔
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西安
Xi'an
陝西
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SCOPE OF BUSINESS: COTTON YARN, COTTON GREY SHEETING, BLEACHED CLOTH, PRINTED SHIRTING, DYED CLOTH, YARN-DYED CLOTH, T/C YARN, T/C FABRICS, RAMIE/COTTON CLOTH, WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS AND OTHER TEXTILES. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Contact MR. JINGPEI

經營範圍：棉紗、坯布、漂白布、印花布、染色布、T/C紗、T/C布、人棉紗、人綿布、蔴棉紗、蔴棉布、呢絨和其他紡織品。聯繫部門：樣宣商情部

ZHEJIANG TEXTILES IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
浙江省紡織品進出口公司

ZHEJIANG FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE BLDG., NO. 102 FENGQI ROAD, HANGZHOU, CHINA.
TLX: 35026 350223 TEX CN CABLE: TEXTILES HANGZHOU TEL: 557532/240 FAX: 554046 551347 POSTCODE: 310006
中國杭州市鳳起路102號 電話：557532/240 電掛：TEXTILES HANGZHOU 郵政編碼：310006
電傳：35026 350223 TEX CN 傳眞：554046 551347

Shanghai Arts & Crafts Imp. & Exp. Corp.

16, Zhong Shan Dong Yi Lu,
Shanghai, China Tel: 3212100
Cable:"ARTSCRAFTS" Shanghai
Telex:33053 - ARTEX CN
Fax: 021-3291871 Zip Code: 200002

BUSINESS STRUCTURE AND MAJOR ITEMS

A. GLOVES DEPT.

Handmade gloves, sewing gloves, knitted gloves and gloves for other uses, scarves, knitted garments, knitted sets, and other knitted & sewing wears.

B. HATS DEPT.

Sewing hats, knitted hats and other knitted wears.

C. ARTISTIC GARMENTS & TEXTILES DEPT.

Silk embroidered blouses, knitted & woven garments, cotton rugs, dish cloths, tea towels, textiles for bed use, gold & silver embroidered pieces, cushions and various products of artistic textiles, bath towels.

D. STRAW, BAMBOO, RATTAN, WILLOW PLAITED PRODUCTS DEPT.

Straw hats, straw mats, straw products, jute plaited products, bamboo plaited products, rattan plaitted products, willow plaited products, wall paper, wooden bead cushions, etc.

E. FURNITURE DEPT.

Blackwood furniture, lacquered furniture, carved furniture, steel furniture, wooden furniture, wooden wares, decorations for chinese style restaurants, etc.

F. SHOES DEPT.

Cotton shoes, espadrilies, slippers, cement shoes, leather shoes, pig moccasin shoes, vulcanised shoes, sports shoes, etc.

G. ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS DEPT.

Jade carvings, ivory carvings, imitation antique porcelain; imitation antique sundries cloisonne enamels, rosewood wares, ceramics for daily use, glass wares, spare parts of bicycles, etc.

H. JEWELRY DEPT.

Gold & silver jewelry, green jade precious stones, semi-precious stones necklaces, cloisonne, fresh water cultured pearls, pearlstrings, etc.

I. ARTISTIC CARPETS DEPT.

Silk carpets, woolen carpets, blended fibre carpets, craft tapestries, etc.

J. TOYS DEPT.

Plush toys and toys of other kinds.

K. GIFTS DEPT.

Souvenirs forX'mas, wooden pyramids, coloured wooden ducks, cotton thread products, jewelry cabinets & boxes, fans, stone carvings, beaded articles, painted egg shells, X'mas lights, etc.

L. FASHION ACCESSORIES DEPT.

Umbrellas, rain gear, cases, bags, human hair, traditional chinese stationery, chinese musical instruments, etc.

M. COMPREHENSIVE BUSINESS DEPT.

Dealing in import business of steel, copper, wood, wool synthetics, chemicals, artificial fur, nylon, nylon taffeta and all kinds of textile fibres, raw materials,etc.

Shanxi International Countertrade Corp.

Introduction

Shanxi International Countertrade Corp. (SICC) was established in 1987 and authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The corporation is a comprehensive foreign trade enterprise and an independent legal person.

Business Scope:

-Metal ware, minerals, chemical products, textiles, garments, light industry, electronics, machinery and equipment, animal by-products and native produce, cereals, oils and food-stuffs and medicines'a total of 15 categories in all.

-International countertrade ; barter trade with the countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Eastern European countries and peripheral countries; trade with Taiwan; import and export trade worldwide.

-Compensation trade, assembling with supplied parts and processing with customers' supplied materials and samples.

-Foreign investment, co-operative and joint ventures, export of labour force as well as contracted projects.

SICC's Strong Points:

-Strong support by enterprises and high reputation.

-Honouring of contracts and strong mutual trust in international trade dealings.

-Fast expansion on a firm well-developed base.

-Possessing 22 domestic and overseas production lines in operation, and factories and offices in U.S.A., Brazil, Russia and Hong Kong.

-Fast expanding trade volume: total annual import and export trade value US$45 million and average rate of increase over past five years of 100 per cent.

Add : 31, North Taoyuan Road,Taiyuan, China
Tel : (0351) 441914 –441917,443225, 442021
Telex : 282009 SICC CN
Fax : (0351) 443228

Shanghai Light Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Corp. has an annual export volume of two hundred million US Dollars. For years the corporation has been handling with great success various kinds of plush toys and wooden toys. We focus our efforts both on unique designing and advanced production lines. Moreover, our products are priced just right. The corporation is ready to cooperate with you in various ways, such as producing to clients' samples, materials, designs and brands. Contact us today for details.

SLI

SHANGHAI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
209 Yuanmingyuan Road, Shanghai 200002 China Tel: 3216858 Cable: INDUSTRY SHANGHAI Telex: 33054 INDUS CN Fax: 86-21-3290632

上海人參
SHANGHAI GINSENG
SHANGHAI GINS

SHANGHAI GINSENG ROYAL JELLY

MEHECOS

SHANGHAI MEDICINES & HEALTH PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

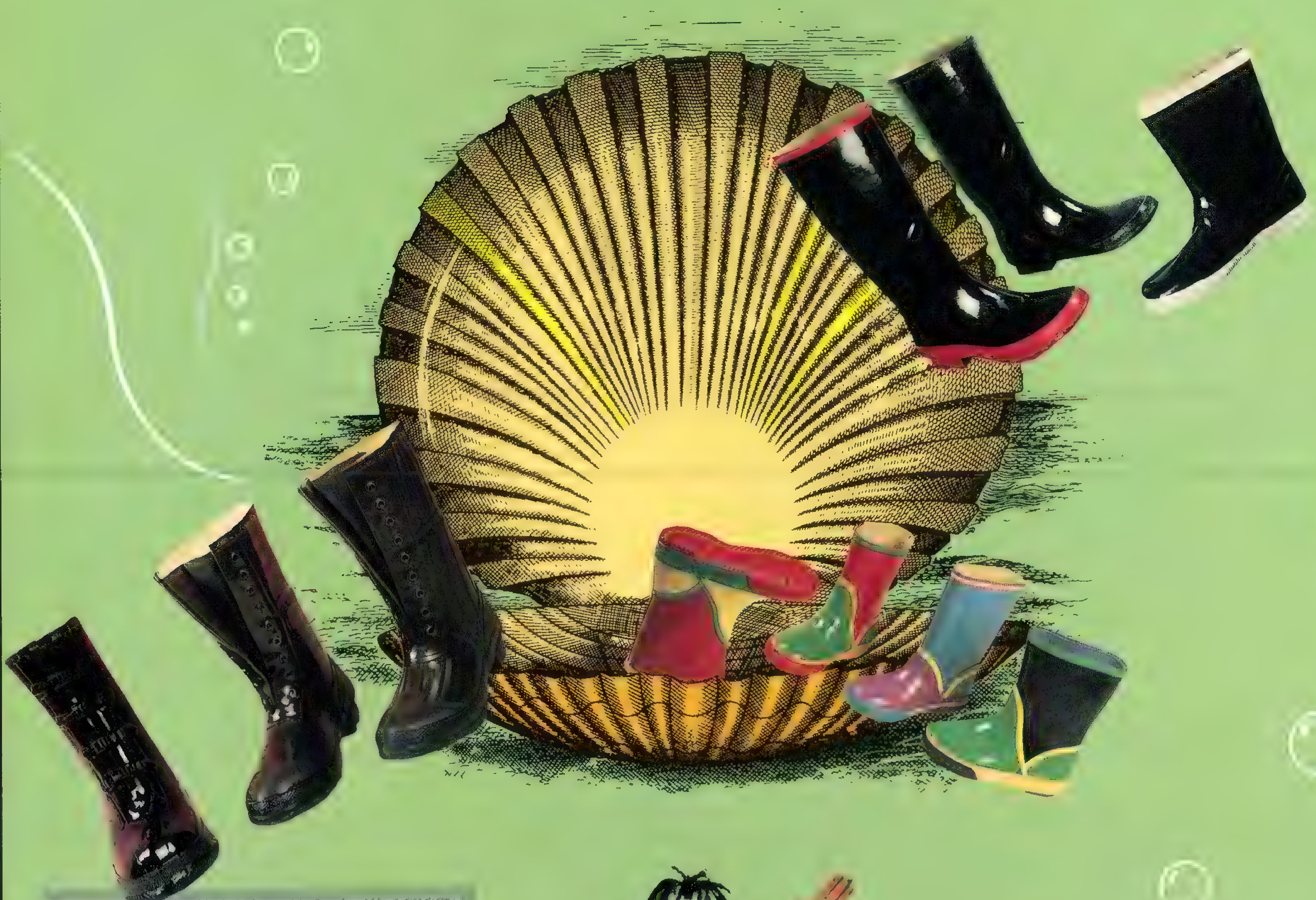
Address: 27 Zhongshan Road (E. I), Shanghai China

Tel: 3290161 Fax:021-3291609 Cable: Address: "MEHECOS" Shanghai Telex: 33556 MHIEC CN

"DRAGON-FLY" Brand Rubber Rain Boots

To meet the demands of European and American markets, "DRAGON-FLY" brand rubber rain boots are newly developed by us. They are new products produced under the technical advice of the senior experts specially invited from France and Germany. Made of high-quality and durable materials with fine workmanship, they are of excellent waterproof function and noted for their comfort and convenience. Therefore they are warmly welcomed by people from all walks of life.

*Please choose the **"DRAGON-FLY"** rubber rain boots which come out of a clamshell in water.*



ART NO	SPECIFICATION	PACKING (PAIR)	G W (KGS)	N W (KGS)	MST (CM)
3802 HIP WADER	38-34	6	23	21	66 x 49 x 22
3801 CHEST WADER	38-48	6	28	26	68 x 49 x 26
IP05 RUBBER BOOTS	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
IP04 RUBBER BOOTS	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
IP02	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
3401-1 3401-2 LABOUR PROTECTIVE BOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31
3402 OVERBOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31
IP10 RUBBER BOOTS	26-33	12	12	11	48 x 23 x 48
	34-38	12	13	12	49 x 25 x 57
	39-42	12	14	13	52 x 29 x 58
	43-46	12	15	14	56 x 33 x 59
3901 INDUSTRIAL BOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31

蜻蜓牌

DRAGON-FLY

BliC

BEIJING LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.
76, WEST CHANGAN AVE, BEIJING, CHINA.
CABLE: 'INDUSPK' BEIJING TELEX: 22142 LITBJ CN
FAX: 65.7029 601.6303 POST CODE: 100031

CEIEC
SHANGHAI

中國電子進出口上海公司

CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRONICS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
SHANGHAI COMPANY

地址：上海市海南路80號　郵政編碼：200080　電話：(021)3253148　電報：ELECTRONSB
電傳：33108 SEIEC CN　傳眞：(021)3240992　聯系人：趙四行(市場經理)
Address: 80 Hainan Road, Shanghai, China　Postal Code: 200080　Tel: (021) 3253148　Cable: ELECTRONSB
Telex: 33108 SEIEC CN　Fax: (021) 3240992　Contact: Ms. Zhao Si Xing, Marketing Manager

GUANGDONG ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

Catalogues Will Be Presented on Request

TEL: 8886018 FAX: 8862442 ADDRESS: No. 48 Shamian Nanjie, Guangzhou, China. CABLE: "Byproducts" Guangzhou China TELEX: 44373 KABB CN

黑龍江省進出口公司
HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE IMP. & EXP. CORPORATION

黑龍江省哈爾濱市香坊區珠江路進出口大樓
The Imp. & Exp. Building, Zhujiang Road
Xiang Fang District, Harbin, China
電話 Tel: 225351 電掛 Cable: HLJIEC HARBI
電傳 Telex: 87036HIE CN 傳眞 Fax: 225319
郵政編碼 Post Code: 150036

集成材
LAMELLAR PANELS OR
SOLID TIMBER PANELS

㈠我公司經營的集成材是以中國東北產優質木材爲原料，採用日本引進的先進技術與設備、加拿大乾燥窯精工製做而成，在國內外市場享有良好聲譽。集成材因其不易變形，高強度，適應尺寸範圍廣及保持天然木紋的特點而在今天的傢具、建築與裝潢等行業得到廣泛的應用，我們竭誠歡迎海內外客戶與我們聯繫、洽談。

㈡形式：目前主要是板式與方柱式兩種，具體形式參考後圖。

㈢樹材種：中國東北產的楡木、水曲柳、柞木、樺木等。

㈣質量要求：

A)接合方式：指形接頭可安排在表面或側面。

B)外觀質量標準：

A級品：表面完好、均勻、無樹節、腐朽、夾皮、變色、蟲眼、髓心、污染、裂紋，但分散的，直徑小於3mm的活樹節在一面允許存在。

C)尺寸公差：

長度尺寸在 1,000－5,000mm 允許公差爲：+10mm －0mm
寬度尺寸在 100－1,300mm 允許公差爲：+3mm －0mm
厚度尺寸在 20－ 100mm 允許公差爲：+0.5mm －0mm

D)含水率：成品含水率：成品含水率小於12％

(1) HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION DEALS IN LAMELLAR PANELS FO
THE DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS MARKET. OUR PANELS, WHICH ARE MADE FROM HIGH-QUALIT
WOOD FROM NORTHEAST CHINA USING ADVANCED WOODWORKING EQUIPMENT IMPORTED FROM
JAPAN AND HIGH-CAPACITY KILNS FROM CANADA, ENJOY A FINE REPUTATION. TODAY, LAMELLA
PANELS HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS IN FURNITURE-MAKING, BUILDING CONSTRUCTIO
AND DECORATION BECAUSE OF THEIR SPECIAL PROPERTIES OF BEING FREE OF DEFORMITIES
POSSESSING HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH, WIDE RANGE OF DIMENSIONS AND NATURAL WOOD GRAI
FINISH. WE SINCERELY WELCOME DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS TO CONTACT AN
ESTABLISH TRADE RELATIONS WITH US.

(2) TWO FORMS:
BOARD AND SQUARE COLUMN. (Specifications follow)

(3) SPECIES OF WOOD:
NORTHEAST CHINA LOCAL ELM, ASH, OAK, WHITE BIRCH, ETC.

(4) QUALITY STANDARDS:

A) MODE OF JOINT:
FINGER JOINT. FINGER JOINT CAN BE DESIGNED ON SURFACE OR ON THICKNESS SIDE.

B) QUALITY STANDARD ON APPEARANCE:
GRADE "A": SOUND AND EVEN ON SURFACE. DEFECTS SUCH AS KNOTS, DECAY, PINHOLE, PIT
STAINS AND CHECKS ARE NOT ALLOWED. BUT INTERGROWN KNOTS WHICH ARE ONLY ON ON

SHANGHAI

CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION, SHANGHAI TEA BRANCH

"Ever-Green" China Green Tea

"Ever-Green"
中国绿茶
特珍
万年青
中国土产畜产进出口
上海市茶叶分公司
中华人民共和国产
净重 500 克
中国绿茶
珍眉
万年青
中国綠茶
雨茶
万年青
中国土产畜产进出口公司
上海市茶叶分公司
中华人民共和国产品
净重 100克
EVER-GREEN
SHANGHAI CHINA NET 300g (10.58oz)
EVER-GREEN
SHANGHAI CHINA NET 150g

***If** you want to raise your spirits,*

digest greasy food, improve your visual sense and promote your health,

drink regulary the natural beverage. "Ever-Green" brand China Green Tea exported

by Shanghai Tea Import & Export Corp.

万年青
EVER-GREEN

Tea

Address: 74 Dian Chi Road, Shanghai, China Cable: NATIONTEA SHANGHAI
Telex: 33068 SHTEA CN Fax: 0086-21-3291989

China Jiangsu Light Industrial Products Import & Export (Group) Corporation exports high quality and new style "ERO" Brand tents which have won high praise from customers.

Production with supplied samples are cordially invited.

JASUL

CHINA JIANGSU LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT (GROUP) CORPORATION

288 South Zhongshan Road, Nanjing, China Cable Address: "INDUSTRY" NANJING Post code: 210005
Telex: 34105 34171 34172 34173 INDNK CN 342233 JASUL CN Fax: 025-407398 403676, 403498 403520

Travel Routes and Tourist Facilities Along the Three Gorges

The mighty Yangtse River, measuring some 6,300 kilometres in length, is the largest river in Asia and the third largest in the world. From its source in the western margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, it flows southward from the main peak of the Tanggula Range. Its main stem passes through ten provinces, cities and autonomous regions before emptying into the East China Sea. Just south of the Sichuan-Yunnan provincial border in Yunnan, it turns eastward until it reaches the Sichuan Basin. It leaves the basin through the Three Gorges area until it enters the southern lowlands at Yichang in Hubei. Since the river spans the country from west to east, many visitors have incidentally gained a glimpse of the Yangtse during their travels. But it is in the Three Gorges area where the river itself and its scenic environs are the principal attraction for visitors. At present, the popularity of the Three Gorges with tourists rivals that of Tibet and the Silk Road.

Since the decision to proceed with the construction of the Three Gorges Project, featuring a dam some 185 metres high, was announced, people have come from all over the world to view the wonderful scenery celebrated in Chinese literature for more than 1,000 years before it is altered. In fact, demand is so strong that all the tickets available on passenger cruises passing through the Qutang, Wuxia and Xiling Gorges are already fully booked this year and the ticket prices now offered have climbed as steeply as some of the gorges' precipitous cliffs. For example, tickets which only a few months ago cost US$500 now are going for US$800 or more.

About seventy per cent of the visitors to the Three Gorges this year come from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau, while most of the remaining thirty per cent come from Japan, the United States and Europe. The percentage of the latter is expected to substantially increase in the next few years.

Facilities to serve this influx of tourists to the Three Gorges have been expanded significantly during the last decade. An example of this trend can be seen in the growth of the Changjiang Cruise Overseas Travel Corporation (CCOTC). Presently the largest company offering tours through the Three Gorges, CCOTC started from humble beginnings in 1978 with only one boat. Now it provides a wide range of tour packages with its fleet of more than ten ships manned by a staff of 1,300. The ships are well equipped with comfortable amenities. Because of the intense demand, there will be no more separate designation of peak and off season.

Presently, the tours through the Three Gorges follow two general itineraries, referred to as the long tour and the short tour. The long tour shuttles between Wuhan in Hubei and Chongqing in Sichuan. It takes five days for the long tour to reach Chongqing upstream but only four days to return downstream to Wuhan. The short tour travels between Yichang, Hubei and Chongqing, and takes about three days for both the upstream and downstream legs of the journey. It is probably easier to make reservations for the downstream trip from Chongqing to Yichang, but the travel interconnections at Yichang are not nearly as extensive as those available at Wuhan.

On either the long or short tour, visitors can normally visit any number of destinations. The more popular stops include Jingzhou, Yueyang, Yichang, Zigui, Badong (Shennong Stream), Wushan, Baidi City and Fengjie. But ships departing at various times will stop at different places. Travellers are advised to have a look at the individual ship's schedule before departure. On a typical upstream or downstream journey, three to five of the above sites will be visited.

For the added convenience of overseas travellers, presently there are direct charter flights between Hong Kong and Wuhan. A daily direct air route between Yichang and Wuhan will be initiated in the near future.

This increase in passenger totals is expected to be sustained as the higher levels of water resulting from the completion of the project will serve to make the Yangtse navigable by larger ships for a longer distance. To meet this demand, recently considerable investment has been channelled into shipbuilding at the cost of US$8 million per ship. In 1993, the first fruits of these efforts will be reaped as the first two of the new ships are expected to be launched. By 1995, there will be altogether more than twenty deluxe cruisers available for the increasing passenger volume. The new ships not only will boost passenger capacity, but will also offer more facilities for greater comfort and enjoyment. A number of potential overseas investors have expressed interest in exploring further opportunities here. It is hoped that the funds invested will be recouped within five years.

Major Hotels in Sichuan, Hubei and Shanxi Provinces

Chengdu, Sichuan

Aba Guesthouse
阿壩賓館
103 Jinyu Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031
Tel: 668757, 668957

Binjiang Hotel
濱江飯店
16 Binjiang Rd., Chengdu, Sichuan 610021

Chengdu Grand Hotel
成都大酒店
29 Section 2, Renmin Rd. North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081
Tel: 333888 Telex: 600349 CHDGH CN
Fax: 333613
GM: Jiang Tao
Opened 8 October 1990
468 rooms Rates: Single US$29, standard US$38, double US$63, deluxe suite US$240
Located in the north of Chengdu near the North Railway Station, 20 km from airport, 500 m from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: Rmb ¥45
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants (including Wanfugong, Garden and Hot Spot), shopping centre, dancing hall, massage, beauty salon, music bar, conference rooms

Chengdu Hotel
成都飯店
East Section of Shudu Rd., Chengdu, Sichuan 610066
Tel: 444112, 448888

Telex: 60164 CDHOT CN, 600077 CHMKT CN
Fax: 441603
GM: Fan Quanyuan
Opened 18 May 1984
310 rooms Rates: Standard US$60, business double US$78, suite US$98, deluxe suite US$180
Located 15 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, bar, swimming pool, tennis court, billiard room, gym, sauna, massage, clinic, karaoke, disco, international conference hall

Chengdu Jiaotong (Traffic) Hotel
成都交通飯店
77 Linjiang Rd., Xinnanmen, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041
Tel: 551017, 554267, 554962
GM: Ye Shaohong
Opened 22 March 1986
157 rooms Rates: Double US$15, triple US$17
Located 18 km from airport, 5 km from railway station, 0.3 km from the city centre
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping arcade, music bar, clinic, massage, beauty salon, dancing hall

Dujiangyan Hotel
都江堰賓館
Chengdu, Sichuan 610000

Guangming Hotel
光明賓館
Mashiqiao, Chengdu, Sichuan 610000
Tel: 441835

Jinhe Grand Hotel
成都金河大酒店
18 Jinhe Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031
Tel: 672888 Telex: 600341 JHHTL CN
Fax: 662037
GM: Long Guanyin
Opened 15 April 1991
400 rooms and suites Rates: Single US$43, double US$35, deluxe suite US$54
Located in downtown of the city, 18 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥30; railway station, Rmb ¥ 10
Facilities: Beauty salon, limousine service, Chinese and Western restaurants, billiard room, gym, karaoke, disco, shopping centre, conference hall

Jinjiang Hotel
四川錦江賓館
36 Erduan, Renmin Rd. South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610012
Tel: 582222 Telex: 60109 JJH CN
Fax: 581849
495 rooms and suites
Located 17 km from airport, 5 km from railway station

Jinniu Hotel
金牛賓館
Chengdu, Sichuan 610000

Jingrong Hotel
京蓉賓館
Section 1, Erhuan Rd. North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610061
Tel: 337878

Lantian Hotel
藍天賓館
Chengdu, Sichuan 610000

Minshan Hotel
岷山飯店
17 Section 2, Renmin Rd. South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610021
Tel: 583333, 551384
Telex: 60247 MSH CN, 600033 MSNHL CN
Fax: 582154
GM: Li Li
Opened 18 January 1988
337 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US$50, superior suite US$100, deluxe suite US$250
Located in downtown of the city, 16 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥60; railway station, Rmb ¥30
Facilities: Business centre, Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet rooms, shopping centre, dancing room, karaoke, gym, sauna, billiard room, beauty salon, swimming pool, tennis court

Rongcheng Hotel
蓉城飯店
130 Shaanxi Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041
Tel: 661540
Located 16 km from airport, 5.5 km from railway station

Sichuan Hotel
四川賓館
31 Zongfu Rd., Chengdu, Sichuan 610016
Tel: 661155
Located 17 km from airport, 5 km from railway station

Tibet Hotel
西藏飯店
10 Renmin Rd. North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081
Tel: 334001 Telex: 60390 THC CN
Fax: 333526
436 rooms and suites
Located 20 km from airport, 1 km from railway station

Wangjiang Hotel
望江賓館
42, Xiashahepu, Chengdu, Sichuan 610061
Tel: 441370

Xingchuan Hotel
興川飯店
109 Dongda Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610000
Tel: 224431

Yuanding Hotel
園丁飯店
Shishi Alley, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041 Tel: 228021

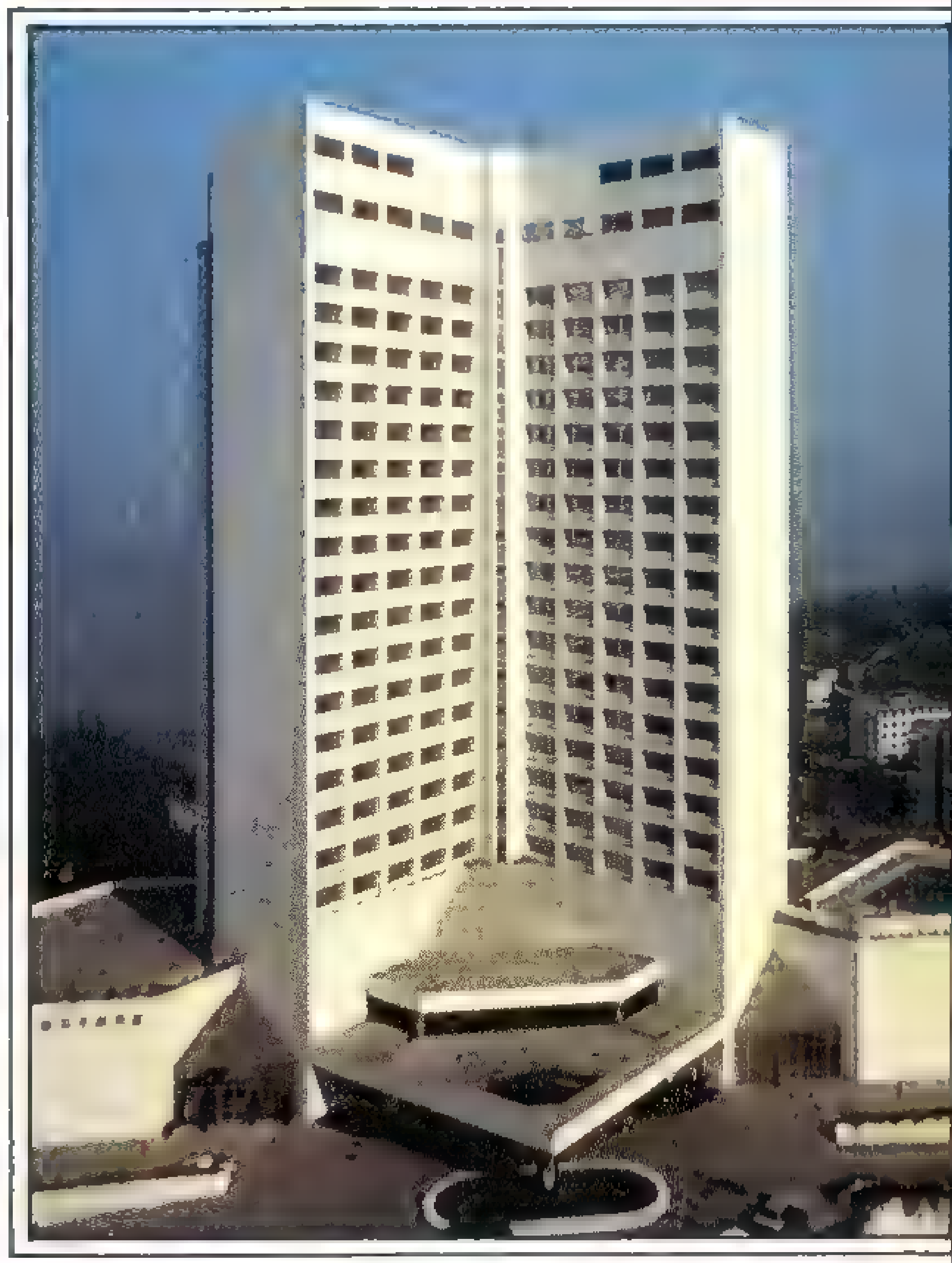
Zhufeng Hotel Chengdu
成都珠峰賓館
107 Shangxi Shuncheng Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610015
Tel: 662441 Telex: 600023 ZHGHO CN
Fax: 671717
GM: Lou Yimin
Opened 15 March 1988
270 rooms Rates: US$29
Located in the city centre, 20 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, US$9, railway station, US$2.5
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, banquet hall, bar, karaoke, disco, billiard room, shopping arcade, foreign exchange, beauty salon, clinic, business centre

Chongqing, Sichuan

Chongqing Guesthouse
重慶賓館
235 Minsheng Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630010
Tel: (0811) 345888 Telex: 62122 CQGH CN
Fax: (0811) 330643
GM: Yang Huai
Opened 18 July 1985
265 rooms Rates: Single US$35-60, standard US$45-66, suites US$75-220
Located in downtown of the city, 30 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥90
Facilities: Business centre, conference rooms, health club, swimming pool, sauna, massage, nightclub, karaoke, dancing room, bar, billiard room, mini-golf, beauty salon, shopping arcade, Chinese and Korean restaurants

Chongqing Hotel
重慶飯店
41 Xinhua Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630015
Tel: (0811) 443233
300 rooms

Holiday Inn Yangtze Chongqing
重慶揚子江假日飯店



15 Nanping Beilu, Chongqing, Sichuan 630060
Tel: 203380 Telex: 62220 HIYCQ CN
Fax: 200884
GM: Peter Pollmeier
Opened 24 February 1989
379 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US$75, suite US$110-125
Located 5 km from city centre, 30 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥80; railway station, Rmb ¥15
Facilities: Business centre, Chinese restaurant, disco, karaoke bar, ballroom (300 persons), outdoor swimming pool, health club, sauna, massage, billiard room, shopping arcade, beauty salon, gym

Huixianlou Hotel
重慶會仙樓賓館

186 Minzu Rd., Central District, Chongqing, Sichuan 630010
Tel: 344135, 345027
GM: Chen Nan
Opened 20 September 1982
159 rooms Rates: Standard US$17, suite US$26
Located in the heart of the city, 35 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥60; railway station, Rmb ¥10
Facilities: Business centre, restaurant, bar, karaoke, dancing hall, clinic, conference room, beauty salon

Renmin Hotel
人民賓館
125 Renmin Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630015
Tel: (0811) 351421
250 rooms

Shaping Hotel
沙坪大酒店
84 Xiaolongkeng Street, Chongqing, Sichuan 630060
Tel: (0811) 963194
255 rooms

Yuzhou Guesthouse
州賓館
3 Youyi Rd., Daping, Chongqing, Sichuan 630041
Tel: 811461

Wanxian, Sichuan

Baidi Hotel
白帝賓館
Baidi City, Wanxian, Sichuan 634600
Tel: 22587
0 rooms

Taibai Hotel
太白賓館
0 Baiyan Rd., Wanxian, Sichuan 634000
Tel: 223976
0 rooms

Wangpinglou Hotel
平樓賓館
Wanxian, Sichuan 634000

Wuxia Hotel
巫峽賓館
2 Jixian Street, Wushan County, Wanxian, Sichuan 634700
Tel: 22860
6 rooms

Yichang, Hubei

Nanhu Hotel
南湖賓館
3 Fusui Rd., Yichang, Hubei 443000
Tel: 224033 Fax: 224066

Taohualing Hotel
花嶺飯店
9 Yunji Rd., Yichang, Hubei 443000
Tel: (0717)-222515
Fax: 445701
GM: Xianyu Kaiguo
Opened 1 October 1957
75 rooms Rates: US$47
Located in the heart of the city, 25 km from airport, 0.7 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC ¥200; railway station, FEC ¥40
Facilities: Dancing room, business centre, bar, karaoke, gym, billiard room, massage, beauty salon, health club

Three Gorges Hotel
三峽賓館

38 Yanjiang Rd., Yichang, Hubei 443000
Tel: 224911, 223438 Telex: 40253 YSXBG CN
Fax: (0717)-442025
GM: Lee Mingyi
Opened October 1986
132 rooms and suites Rates: US$42
Located 10 km from airport, 2.5 km from railway station
Facilities: Business centre, clinic, beauty salon, dancing room, bar, shopping arcade, Chinese and Western restaurants

Jiangling, Hubei

Jingzhou Hotel
荆州賓館
4 Yingbinguan Rd., Jingzhou Town, Jiangling, Hubei 434100
Tel: 467600

Shashi, Hubei

Jiangjin Hotel
江津賓館
1 Gongyuan Rd., Shashi, Hubei 434000
Tel: 212496

Zhanghua Hotel
章華賓館
100 Zhongzhan Road, Shashi, Hubei 434000
Tel: 213401

Wuhan, Hubei

Jianghan Hotel
江漢飯店
245 Shengli Street, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei 430014
Tel: 211600 Telex: 40150 HBIAN CN
Fax: 214342
GM: Lou Zhiqin
106 rooms and suites
Located 28 km from airport, 1 km from railway station

Lijiang Hotel
湖北麗江飯店
1 Tiyuguan Rd., Wuchang, Wuhan, Hubei 430071
Tel: 713668 Telex: 400282
Fax: 713638
Opened 1 November 1990
126 rooms and suites
Located 6 km from airport
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, disco, billiard room, business centre, beauty salon, shopping arcade, clinic, banquet room (300 persons)

Qingchuan Hotel
晴川飯店

88 Ximachang Street, Hanyang, Wuhan 430050
Tel: 446688, 444181 Telex: 41034 HBQC CN
Fax: (027)-564964
GM: Jiang Wu Yi
Opened July 1984
300 rooms and suites Rates: US$48
Located in the city centre, 15 km from airport, 13 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥40; railway station, Rmb ¥30
Facilities: Business centre, bar, billiard room, sauna, beauty salon, massage, clinic, meeting rooms, gym, tennis court, Chinese and Western restaurants, karaoke

Shengli (Victory) Hotel
勝利飯店
222 Shengli Street, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei 430014
Tel: 212781, 231241 Telex: 400276
Fax: 232604
63 rooms and suites Rates: US$42
Located 17 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥35; railway station, Rmb ¥19
Facilities: Business centre, beauty salon, massage, Chinese and Western restaurants

Wuhan Hotel
武漢飯店
332 Jiefang Avenue, Wuhan, Hubei 430040

Xinhua Hotel
新華飯店
45 Jianghanyi Road, Wuhan, Hubei 430020

Yangtze Hotel
長江大酒店
539 Jiefang Avenue, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei 430030
Tel: 562828 Telex: 40204 (40205) YGHTE CN
Fax: 554110
GM: Iron Chung
Opened 28 April 1987
205 rooms and suites Rates: Standard twin US$62, deluxe twin US$75, suite US$108-230
Located in the heart of Wuhan City, 12 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥60; railway station Rmb ¥20
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference room, banquet room, karaoke, disco, beauty salon, billiard room, clinic, games room, business centre, bar

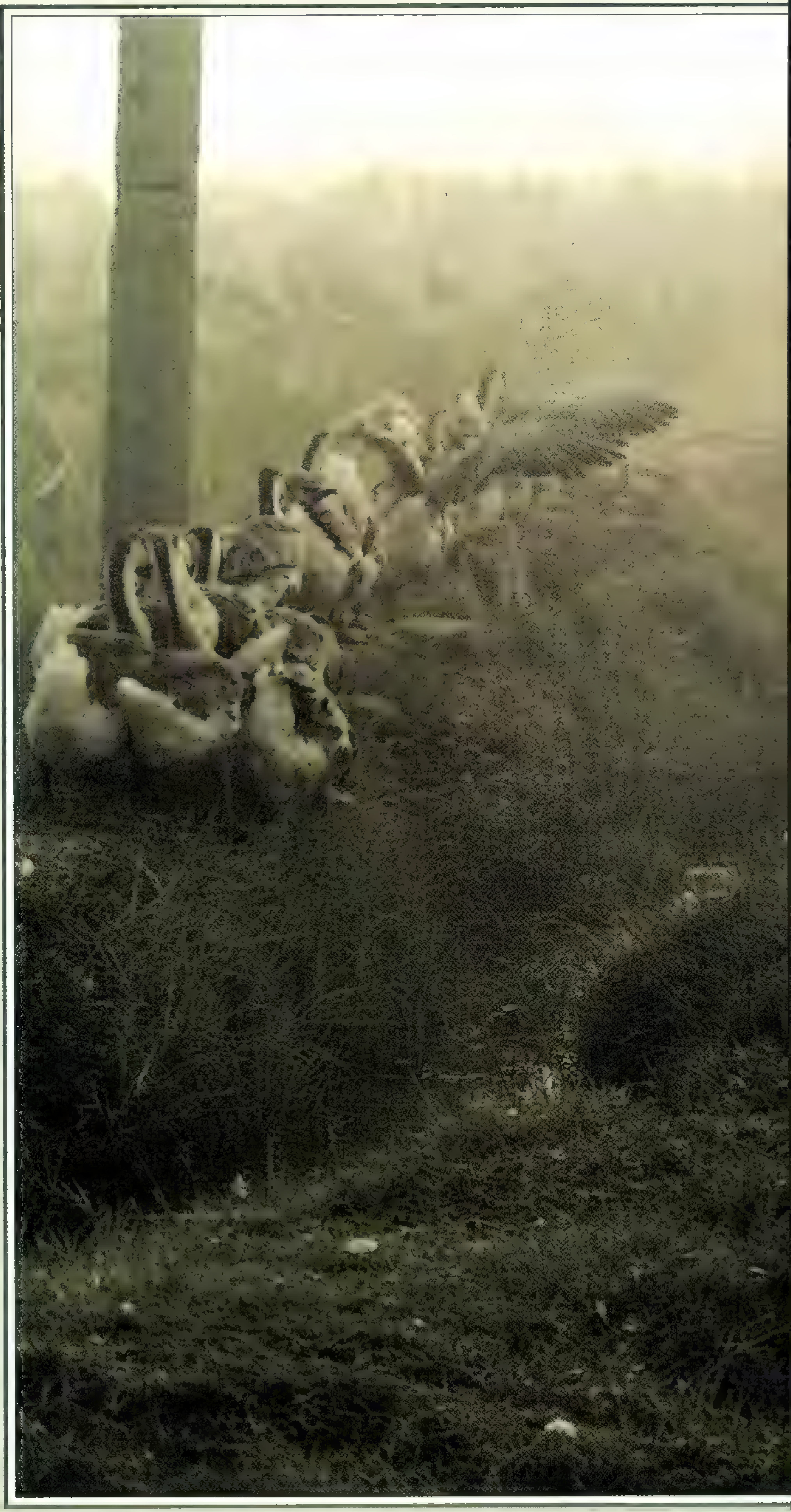
Datong, Shanxi

Datong Hotel
大同賓館
Yingbin Rd., Datong, Shanxi 037008
Tel: 32333

Datong Jichechang Hotel
大同機車廠賓館
Datong, Shanxi 037008
Tel: 33516

Yungang Hotel
雲崗賓館
21 East Yingbin Rd., Datong, Shanxi 037008
Tel: 521601, 522662 Telex: 290001 CITSD CN
Fax: (0352) 522046
GM: Hou You Sheng
Opened 1 July 1985
160 rooms Rates: US$34
Located in the heart of the city, 10 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from railway station, US$4
Facilities: Business centre, shopping arcade, bar, multi-function room, billiard room, massage, beauty salon, Chinese restaurants, banquet halls

Home of Giant Geese



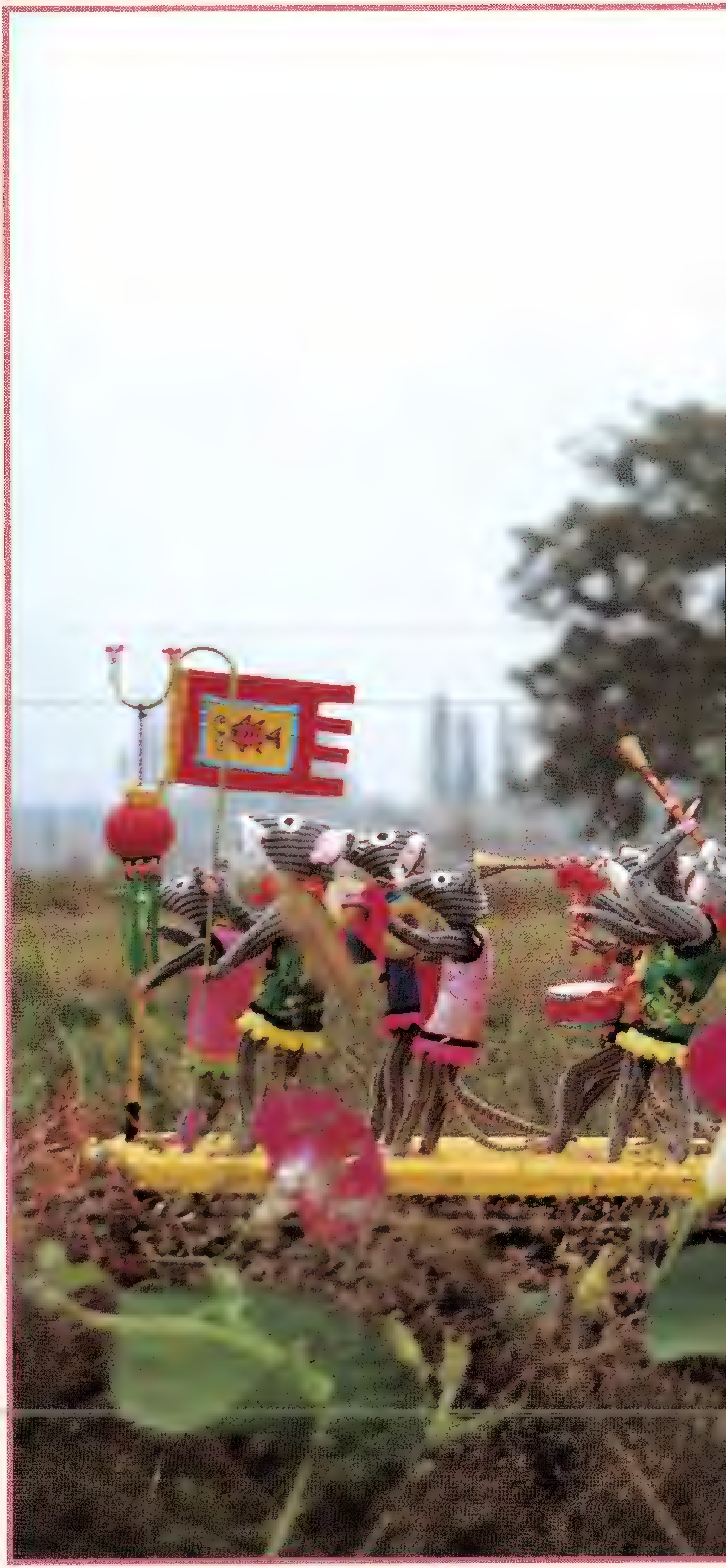
Photographer: ZHANG QUN

In the haze of an early morning a goose-farmer crosses a field with his flock.

Such flocks of gigantic geese are a common sight in the villages of Shantou and Chaozhou in eastern Guangdong which borders the South China Sea. This species is called lion-headed geese and are the largest in China with a full-grown adult weighing up to fifteen kilograms while the average bird weighs about twelve.

The life of the people of this area is very much tied with these birds. Apart from their practical value such as providing meat, down and feathers, and even gall-bladders which are useful as Chinese medicine, the birds are a prominent part of festive gift-giving. There are actually "goose dances" during festivals in the region. And not only that, these huge geese can even be trained to guard the house, making a lot of noise and attacking if they see strangers on their home ground.

Cloth Toys from Southern Shanxi



PHOTOS BY LIU YONGQING
TEXT BY REN ZHONGYUAN

In southern Shanxi, the location of the State of Jin during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.), there is a great variety of folk handicrafts, some with a long history. The cloth toy is one of them.

The making of cloth toys is much easier than that of wooden puppets. Adopting the distinctive features of the wooden puppet and the leather image, cloth toy makers need only such commonly found materials as pieces of cloth, cotton, and hemp and silk threads to produce a light and colourful cloth toy simple yet rich in local flavour, and having a lifelike quality.

"A Mouse Mother Marries Off Her Daughter" is a popular fairy tale widely told in southern Shanxi. It tells about an old mouse couple whose only child was a twenty-year-old daughter. Hoping to rid their daughter of life in a dark hole, the couple decided to have her married to their sworn enemy — the cat. For this purpose, they prepared a dowry and chose an auspicious day. On the wedding day, they invited many relatives and friends to attend the ceremony and hired a band and a bridal sedan chair to convey the bride to the cat's house. To everyone's surprise, the cat bridegroom, without the least sign of affection for his bride, devoured her in one gulp.

This tale has become a theme for local cloth toys. Here, combining the skills of sewing, tailoring, tracing and embroidery, painting, colouring and dyeing, the craftsman recreates the festive atmosphere of the wedding. The toys are thus pregnant with meaning, because on seeing them those who are familiar with the tale will instantly recall the tragic ending.

Translated by K. V. Ku

Yangtse Three Gorges Tour

The cruiser "Jiangyu No. 10" provides comfortable facilities while viewing the magnificent scenery along a Yangtse River Three Gorges Tour (by Peng Zhenge).

The Yangtse Three Gorges Tour is an itinerary marked by variety as it is a combination of famous mountains and rivers, historical relics, scenic spots and ancient and modern Chinese culture, as well as diverse local peoples and customs. This tour usually starts from Chongqing in Sichuan and cruises downstream on a passenger ship.

To get to Chongqing, tourists can take the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway or a bus southward from Chengdu to Chongqing. From Guiyang, capital of Guizhou Province, one can take the Sichuan-Guizhou train or a bus to Chongqing. From Leshan in Sichuan to Chongqing, you can travel by ship downstream along the Minjiang River and the Yangtse River via Yibin and Luzhou. For travellers starting from other points there are four Hong Kong-Chongqing direct charter flights every week and direct flights to Chongqing from more than ten cities within China including Beijing, Shanghai, Kunming, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Xi'an and Chengdu.

It is most convenient to tour the Three Gorges on ship. Many deluxe cruisers such as the *M.V. Yangtse Paradise*, the *Ms. Kunlun*, the *Ms. Goddess*, the *Ms. Three Gorges*, the *Ms. Emei*, the *Ms. Bashan*, the *Ms. Xiling*, the *Ms. White Emperor* and the *Ms. Yangtze Star* offer food, lodging, sightseeing, entertainment and shopping on board. Each cruiser has central air-conditioning and audio systems, presidential suites and standard cabins, bar, shopping centre, swimming pool, gym, restaurants with local specialties, and international satellite communications facilities. There are also medium-sized vessels and dozens of other cruisers such as the *Ms. Tianfu* and the *Ms. Swan* for both long and short journeys.

With Chongqing as the starting point, three routes in particular are recommended.

Chongqing-Wuhan From Chongqing, Sichuan, in the west to Wuhan, Hubei, in the east, this route covers 1,400 kilometres in six to eight days. The itinerary is scheduled individually by the particular cruiser or regular passenger ship. Interesting spots along the route include historical sites in Chongqing, the Ghost City at Fengdu, Shibaozhai at Zhongxian, scenic places at Wanxian, Zhang Fei Temple at Yunyang, Baidi City at Fengjie, the Lesser Three Gorges along the Daning River at Wushan, the Three Gorges themselves, Sanyou Cavern at Yichang and the cities and towns of Jingzhou, Shashi, Yueyang and Wuhan.

Chengdu-Chongqing-Yichang This route consists of six tourist spots. Tourists take a train from Chengdu to Chongqing and change to a ship, sailing 648 kilometres before arriving at Yichang. Train-and-ship through tickets for the Three Gorges tour can be bought at Chengdu Through Transport Company. The first day is a train journey departing Chengdu the same night and arriving in Chongqing the following morning. After going through necessary travel formalities, travellers are taken to scenic spots in Chongqing and leave the city in the afternoon. The third day's highlights are the visits to the Ghost City at Fengdu and Shibaozhai, after which the journey continues until arriving at Wanxian in the evening. The agenda for the fourth day includes a visit to Zhang Fei Temple, Baidi City and a cruise of the Qutang, Wuxia and Xiling Gorges before arriving at Yichang. Sanyou Cavern and Gezhou Dam are visited on the fifth day. On the sixth and final day, tourists can book tickets at Yichang Port for ships to Wuhan, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Chengdu-Wanxian-Yichang This short tour commences with a flight from Chengdu to Wanxian City, followed by a ship cruise of 321 kilometres to enjoy the highlights of the Three Gorges before arriving at Yichang. The whole course requires four to five days. From Hong Kong, Beijing or Shanghai, there are many direct flights to Chengdu. After visiting scenic spots at Chengdu, another direct flight brings travellers to Liangping Airport at Wanxian where the tours are arranged to visit Shuangguitang, the Buddhist temple noted as "the ancestral shrine in Southwest China" and other attractions in the city. Staying overnight aboard the cruiser, the tourists depart Wanxian on the morning of the third day to visit Zhang Fei Temple and Baidi City along the route and enjoy the Qutang Gorge. At Wushan tourists can take a "willow-leaf boat" excursion to the Lesser Three Gorges on the Daning River, then leave Wushan on the fourth day. Wuxia Gorge, Xiling Gorge and the Gezhou Dam Project are included in this day's program. The fifth day begins with the visit to Sanyou Cavern at Yichang and either a flight to Shanghai, Guangzhou and Guilin or a journey by train, bus and ship to Jingzhou, Shashi, Yueyang and Wuhan, the terminus of the tour.

Translated by K. V. Ku

Scenery ◇ After the ◇ Three Gorges Dam

The Xiling Gorge at Yichang (by Peng Zhenge)

The planned great dam project on the Three Gorges of the Yangtse River has attracted international attention. The fact that the celebrated gorges will be altered has boosted an influx of tourists to take a look at the gorges. Naturally, people within and outside China wonder what will happen to the present scenery once the dam on the Three Gorges is built. Here, based on available information, we will take a look at the changes of the scenery twenty years from now when the dam, the key to the project, is completed.

The dam will be erected at Sandouping past the eastern end of the Xiling Gorge in Hubei Province. This large-scale project is planned to bring the following benefits: flood prevention, increased hydroelectric output, extended river navigability, and a greater water supply. After the dam goes up, the water level in the reservoir thus created is expected to rise to 175 metres and the water level immediately in front of the dam will be 100 metres higher than the present level. Certain sections of the river will be twice as wide as they are now. Some county seats including Fengdu, Wanxian, Yunyang, Fengjie, Wushan, Badong and Zigui will be submerged after the residents are relocated. The physical topography of the region will undergo drastic changes.

Less Dangerous, More Elegant

The character of the Three Gorges can be summarized in a few words as follows: grandiose in scale, grotesque in topography, mysterious in appearance and dangerous to navigate. The grand Qutang Gorge, the mysterious and grotesque features of the Wuxia Gorge, and the dangerous shoals and rapids of the Xiling Gorge have enchanted visitors for centuries. The planned dam, as mentioned earlier, will see the water level rise, expand the water surface area and, since the cliffs will all be lower, reduce the visual impact of the gorges. The basic qualities of scenery, at once grandiose, grotesque and mysterious, will remain. For instance, the area known as the "Dragon Gate Under Heaven" formed by the Chijia and Baiyan Mountains on both sides of the Qutang Gorge at Kuimen Pass will retain its imposing demeanour despite the higher water level, which will merely cover the feet of the mountains. The twelve peaks of the Wushan Mountains are all roughly 1,000 metres above sea level. The Fairy Peak, most famous among the twelve, is over 900 metres high. To have but fifty metres of their bottom submerged in water will not really reduce the charm of the mountains. What will be eclipsed, however, is the aura of danger along the Three Gorges. More than 130 dangerous shoals and rocks in the Three Gorges will lie at the bottom of the river. True, the sight of roaring waters, dangerous shoals and rapids will no longer exist, but this will make navigation on the river much safer. The calmer waters may well add a quality of elegance to the Three Gorges.

Of course some sites of scenic and historical significance will also be under water. But there are rescue measures. The rock formation known as "Military Book and Precious Sword" in the Xiling Gorge will be totally submerged. But at the start of the dam project, the rocks representing the "Military Book" will be relocated, and a replica of the "Precious Sword" will be made. Regretfully, the ancient plank path and the Fengxiang (Bellows) Gorge here will be lost to the river for ever.

Relocating and Replicating Ancient Cultural Sites

The Three Gorges are home to many relics of ancient Ba and Shu culture in Sichuan including tombs, stone carvings and temples, dating back to the Neolithic Period, through the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, Warring States Period on through to the Tang and Qing Dynasties. Before the start of the dam project, all these cultural sites will have to be evaluated and a plan of action taken, since some of them will be in danger when the water level changes.

The Baiheliang Rock, 1,600 metres long and some 50 metres wide, is carved with fourteen fish, and 163 sections of inscriptions dating back as early as the Tang Dynasty (618-907), mostly in the handwriting of famous calligraphers. Since it will lie below the water level when the project is completed, it has been tentatively planned to sever the rock and move it to a new site.

The Zhang Fei Temple, dedicated to the famous general of the State of Shu during the Three Kingdoms period (220-280), on the Fenghuang Hill on the southern bank of the Yangtse, was first built over 1,700 years ago. The temple at an altitude of 151 metres will be removed to a location near the old county town of Yunyang, 32 kilometres away, where the traditional layout will be preserved and surroundings of the temple will still be scenic.

In Zigui County, the Temple of Qu Yuan, China's great poet (c.340-278 B.C.), will have to be moved for the second time in its history. Originally the temple was located on a hill slope five kilometres east of Zigui County Town. To prevent it from being flooded after the Gezhou Dam was to be completed during the 1980's, the temple was moved in 1976 to the present site at Xiangjiaping, 1.5 kilometres east of the county town. Once again water would have come to the doorstep of the temple when the dam at Sandouping is built. The temple, once again, has to find a new home, this time at Maoping, twenty kilometres away from Xiangjiaping.

Safety measures will also be taken to protect a number of other culturally and historically significant sights. Excavations at ancient tombs and remains of ancient cultures such as the Ruins of the Daxi Culture will have to be completed before the dam goes up.

Preservation of these sites of course also poses many difficulties. The calligraphy carvings on a cliff near the west entrance of the Qutang Gorge left by many literati since ancient times, for example, cover over 100 metres of calligraphy. The piece called *Ode to the Restoration of Virtues in the Song Dynasty,* which dates back over 800 years, is most valuable both in terms of its aesthetic appeal and its literary significance. To extract carvings from the cliffs is a herculean task. Even to make a copy of the inscriptions presents great difficulties. Experts concerned have suggested that a smaller replica of the carvings be incised on similar cliffs at another location.

Thankfully, there are other historical and cultural sites that will be spared by the rise in water level, but the environment will be decidedly different. Shibaozhai, consisting of the entrance gate to the village, the village square and an ancient temple, stands on a huge rock on the river bank in Zhongxian County that rises abruptly. The lowest part of the village is at an altitude of 165 metres with the summit some 210 metres above sea level. The changes wrought by the dam will only result in submerging about ten metres of the bottom part of the rock's base and will not harm the main structures of the village. However, as water will rise to cover part of the rock the original precipitous appearance of the cliffs here will disappear, making the village structures seem to be standing right on the water surface.

Similarly, Baidi City in Fengjie County and the "Ghost City" in Fengdu County which now all stand on lofty mountains will also be much closer to the river's surface. Their lofty magnificence will diminish when the dam is completed. Instead, they will acquire a sense of grace and greater harmony with the surroundings. The change will benefit visitors who then could come to these old towns by boat more easily as once ashore they would already be in the scenic spots, whereas now they have to climb several hundred steps before they reach these places.

New Tourist Attractions and a World-Class Tourist Resort

With the erection of a great dam and increased water level in the reservoir, transportation along the river will become much easier. Many other tourist attractions lying deep in the mountains and ancient villages and until now virtually unknown and unvisited because of difficulties in transportation, will come to the fore. New tourist routes will be inaugurated in the region. For example, at present, the town of Dachang and the Lesser Three Gorges on the Daning River which empties into the Three Gorges section of the Yangtse can only be visited by taking small craft which are called "willow leaf boats". In the future, medium-size passenger ships will be able to reach Dachang and venture further upstream to the Miaoxia Gorge and Jiandao (Scissors) Gorge. The Gaolan River, which empties into the lower reaches of the Xiangxi Creek, is presently too shallow for any navigation. The dam will raise the water level in the Gaolan River Valley near Xingshan County Town so that visitors could then go by boat to the burgeoning Gaolan Scenic Area. The mysteries of the numerous karst caves in the mountains at Fengjiaxiang in Badong County, hitherto little known, could be explored by going into them by boats.

After the dam raises the water level, tourism authorities believe many tributaries from the mountains will meet with the Yangtse, creating many more "lesser three gorges". Furthermore, the Yunyang Dragon Ridge that stretches its way from the eastern part of Sichuan to the western part of Hubei, the "Heavenly Pit and Earthly Ditch" in Fengjie, the Stone Forest of the Wuxi River, the Shennongjia Virgin Forest and the karst caves of Badong will gradually become new tourist attractions thanks to the improvement in communication and transportation conditions.

After completion, the new Yangtse River Dam itself at Sandouping will become a site of strong tourist interest. The dam is projected to be 185 metres high, taller than a 60-storey skyscraper. The colossal concrete structure that is to span the river will measure 1,983 metres in length. The newly formed reservoir is planned to be developed into a national park and a world-class tourist resort.

Translated by Huang Youyi

Drifting Down the Shennong Stream

The Shennong Stream originates on the southern slope of the main peak in the famous Shennongjia Nature Reserve which covers parts of Badong, Xingshan and Fangxian Counties in Hubei Province. According to legend, Shennong (Divine Farmer), one of the earliest ancestors of the Chinese nation, once came here and built a scaffold to go up the mountains to gather medicinal herbs. Later he drifted down the stream to the Yangtse River. This mountainous area was named by later generations Shennongjia (in Chinese, "jia" means "scaffold") in memory of Shennong. The stream also commemorates him.

The sixty-kilometre-long stream is fed by no less than seventeen streams and creeks, which on a map resembles a tree branch. It runs southward through deep mountain valleys. The stream outlet is nine kilometres from Badong, a port on the Yangtse River. When it reaches Xirangkou, which is 2,500 metres east of the entrance to the Wuxia Gorge, it joins the Yangtse River. The average width of the riverbed is 25 metres, and the annual average flow volume is 20 cubic metres per second. Small pod-shaped boats with a loading capacity of 2,500 kilograms can sail up the 25-kilometre-long section of the stream from Xirangkou up to Guanzikou (Yanduhe Town) all the year round. Beyond Guanzikou is the Lesser Shennongjia Scenic Area.

The recreational trips in this area usually take the form of drifting down the stream on a pod-shaped boat. The sections of the stream used for such travel include a section of the main stream some sixteen kilometres long and a tributary four kilometres long, both in the valleys cut by converging torrents. Here the stream is wedged between precipices with slopes of 80-90 degrees. The precipices, with mountain peaks as their extensions, rise from 300 metres to 800 metres above the stream surface. The narrowest span between the flanking precipices is only seven metres. Open areas are rare in the valley. The 20-kilometre-long

This boatman bucks the swift current of the Shennong Stream (by Peng Zhenge).

valley is divided by two small villages into three sections namely Mianzhu, Yingwu and Longchangdong, which are characterized by the precipitous cliffs, beautiful scenery and imposing surroundings respectively.

The stream is full of twists and turns, and features some steep declines. At the narrowest section, the riverbed is less than four metres wide. Thus, there are over sixty shoals of different lengths with variable current velocities. As the local people put it, "There are three turns in one *li* (equivalent to half a kilometre) and three shoals in one turn." Sailing through the twenty odd shoals, where the water is less than half a metre deep, the bottom of the boat scrapes on the cobbles. The average drop of over thirty shoals with rapids is 1.7 metres, with the highest being three metres. Shooting the rapids gives one boundless delight in experiencing a breath-taking struggle against nature. In a twinkling, the boat arrives at what appears to be a long pool, where the riverbed becomes wider, the flow slower, and the water dark blue, which enable tourists to have a brief respite after the tension of negotiating the rapids.

Simple and unsophisticated structures can be seen everywhere in the valley. In the two villages mentioned earlier, there are about 200 families. Most of the inhabitants are of the Tujia nationality. They are industrious, honest, straightforward and hospitable. With houses made of mud brick walls and tiled roofs, and surrounded by groves of bamboo and banana, their villages are full of idyllic features. In these villages, tourists can drink home-brewed corn wine, and see such primitive tools as water mills, stone rollers and presses still in operation. They can hear folk songs rendered touchingly, or work songs sung almost in cadence by boatmen ringing in the valley. Visitors here can also enjoy the performance of some minority folk dances, such as the Bashan Dance. Available for tourists to buy are rare medicinal herbs, oranges and other products of good quality but at a low price, and such handicrafts as baskets to be carried on the back and wickerwork.

In the valley of the Shennong Stream, there are four ruins of the ancient plank roads built along the face of the cliffs, as well as seven ancient hanging coffins precariously perched onto the precipice, and four additional coffins in caves. There is also a long-standing legend that there are "wild men" inhabiting this area. All these intriguing features add an air of mystery to the trips drifting downstream.

The pre-eminence of spectacular natural landscapes complemented by unsophisticated cultural attractions in the valley forms a tourist spot characterized by its primitive simplicity and unspoiled wilderness. The Shennong Stream has become a spot which has recently attracted more and more visitors along the Three Gorges.

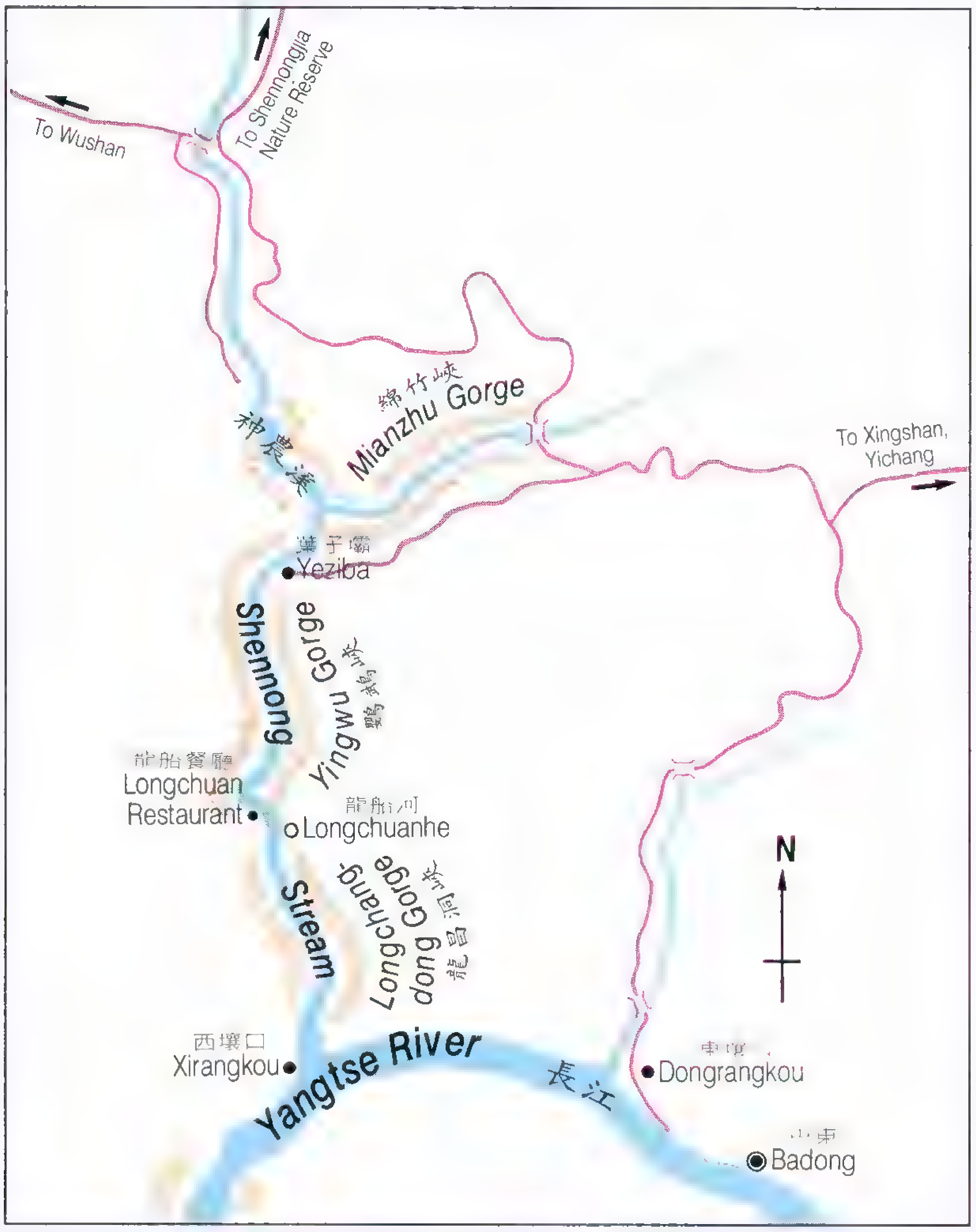
Two Drifting Routes

The first route begins with a coach ride from Badong to Xiamenkou, a distance of 36 kilometres, which is followed by a walk of two kilometres along a dike in the valley. The starting point of the drift is the Mianzhu Gorge. A four-kilometre drift downstream takes the boat to the main stream where the boat passes the sixteen-kilometre-long Yingwu Gorge and Longchangdong Gorge before it reaches the Yangtse River at Xirangkou. Then a long motorboat trip of nine kilometres takes the tourists back to Badong. The whole journey takes about eight or nine hours.

The second route starts with a ride on a cruiser, which pulls up at Dongrangkou. It is followed by a coach ride to Yeziba some 42.5 kilometres away. After a rest, travellers board a boat and drift past the Yingwu Gorge to Longchuanhe Village, where they have their lunch, watch the performance of songs and dances by the Tujia people, go swimming or visit families in the village. Then the trip continues downstream drifting through the Longchangdong Gorge to Xirangkou, where the tourists board the cruiser which sails into the Wuxia Gorge on the Yangtse. The whole journey takes six or seven hours.

Those who are interested in participating in tours drifting down the Shennong Stream may contact the Tourism Bureau of Badong County in Hubei Province. Tel: 027-512657 Fax: 027-511240 ©

Translated by Chen Jiaji



Changjiang Cruise Overseas Travel Corp. (CCOTC) established on January 1, 1990 with its headquarters in Wuhan is the largest company engaged in the business of tours on the Yangtse River. Possessing more than 10 ships at present, the company provides services for both deluxe and second class accommodation with their modern facilities and 1,300 staffs on board. The principal cruise ships are listed below:

- **Ms. Kunlun** (31 standard cabins, 1 presidential cabin; 64 passengers)
- **Ms. Goddess** (33 standard cabins with bathroom; 66 passengers)
- **Ms. Three Gorges** (33 standard cabins; 66 passengers)
- **Ms. Emei** (53 standard cabins; 106 passengers)
- **Ms. Xiling** (2 suites, 4 single cabins and 80 standard cabins with bathroom; 165 passengers)
- **Ms. Bashan** (8 suites and 34 standard cabins with bathroom; 84 passengers)
- **Ms. Longzhong** (4 suites, 72 standard cabins; 152 passengers)
- **Ms. White Emperor** (2 suites, 70 standard cabins; 158 passengers)
- **Ms. Yangtze Star** (2 suites, 74 standard cabins; 150 passengers)
- **Ms. Yangtze Pearl** and
- **Ms. Yangtze Princess** (scheduled launch for 1993)

Contacts for information and reservation:

Head Office: 89 Yanjiang Avenue, Wuhan, Hubei 430014
Tel: 216412, 214005, 214654
Fax: 211049
Telex: 40132 HBICB CN
Chongqing Office: 30 Baiheting Street, Dongshuimen, Chongqing, Sichuan 630011
Tel: 334201, 349664
Fax: 345942, 344170
Telex: 62200 COYTS CN
Hong Kong Office: 3-4F, Hua Chang Commercial Bldg., 15-16 Connaught Road West, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 5423126, 5412110
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Rate for Cruise and the Excursions per Person Along the Yangtse River in 1993

Ship	Peak Season	
Ms. Yangtze Pearl **Ms. Yangtze Princess**	Chongqing-Wuhan	Wuhan-Chongqing
	US$570	US$520
	Off Season	
	Chongqing-Wuhan	Wuhan-Chongqing
	US$485	US$440
Ms. Xiling **Ms. Longzhong** **Ms. Kunlun**	Peak Season	
	Chongqing-Wuhan	Wuhan-Chongqing
	US$490	US$445
	Off Season	
	Chongqing-Wuhan	Wuhan-Chongqing
	US$420	US$375
Excursion Disembarkation Fee Along the Cruise	US$60	US$55
Ms. Bashan	Peak Season	
	Chongqing-Yichang	Yichang-Chongqing
	US$490	US$425
	Off Season	
	Chongqing-Yichang	Yichang-Chongqing
	US$410	US$365
Ms. Goddess **Ms. Three Gorges** **Ms. Emei** **Ms. White Emperor** **Ms. Yangtze Star**	Peak Season	
	Chongqing-Yichang	Yichang-Chongqing
	US$440	US$395
	Off Season	
	Chongqing-Yichang	Yichang-Chongqing
	US$375	US$330
Excursion Disembarkation Fee Along the Cruise	US$40 US$50 (May 1 – Sept. 15)	US$45
All meals are included The rate is subject to change without notice.		

1993 Sailing Schedules for the Ships Ms. Xiling, Ms. Longzhong, Ms. Kunlun, Ms. Yangtze Pearl and Ms. Yangtze Princess

Wuhan — Chongqing		Upstream	
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Wuhan	13 00	
2	Shashi/Jingzhou	19:00	15:00
3	Badong (Shennong Stream)	16:30	10:30
4	Wanxian	18:30	16.30
5	Chongqing		17.00
Departure from Wuhan to Chongqing every Monday. Thursday and Saturday			

Chongqing — Wuhan		Downstream	
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Chongqing Fengdu	08:00 18 00	 15 00
2	Wushan	17 00	08 30 10 30 (High Water)
3	Yichang	14 00	10 00
4	Yueyang Wuhan	11:00	08.00 19:00
Departure from Chongqing to Wuhan every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday			

1993 Sailing Schedules for the Ships Ms. Emei and Ms. White Emperor

Yichang — Chongqing		Upstream	
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Yichang	15 00	
2	Wushan	16:00	09.00
3	Fengjie (Baidi City)	10:30	07:30
4	Chongqing		17:00
(April 15 — September 30)			

Chongqing—Yichang		Downstream	
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Chongqing Fengdu	08.00 18.00	 15.00
2	Wushan	18:00	10:30
3	Zigui Yichang	09:30	07:30 12 30
(May 1 — September 15)			

1993 Sailing Schedules for the Ships Ms. Three Gorges, Ms. Goddess, Ms. Emei, Ms. White Emperor, Ms. Bashan and Ms. Yangtze Star

(Excluding May 1 to September 15)

Yichang — Chongqing			Upstream
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Yichang	15:00	
2	Wushan	16:00	09:00
3	Wanxian	10.00 (Low Water) 11:00 (High Water)	08:00
	Shibaozhai	17:00	16.30 (High Water) 15:30 (Low Water)
4	Chongqing		11:00
Departure from Yichang to Chongqing daily			

Chongqing—Yichang			Downstream
Day	**Port**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
1	Chongqing Fengdu	08.00 18.00	 15:00
2	Wushan	17:00	08:30
3	Yichang		10:00
Departure from Chongqing to Yichang daily			

Cruise Schedules in 1993 for Larger Capacity Ships:

Ms. Yangtze Pearl

	Wuhan-Chongqing Upstream			Chongqing-Wuhan Downstream		
	Sailing No.	**Dep.**	**Arr.**	**Sailing No.**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
Off Season	CJ931000	6/3	10/3	CJ931001	11/3	14/3
	CJ931002	15/3	19/3	CJ931003	20/3	23/3
	CJ931004	25/3	29/3	CJ931005	30/3	2/4
	CJ931006	3/4	7/4	CJ931007	8/4	11/4
Peak Season	CJ931008	12/4	16/4	CJ931009	17/4	20/4
	CJ931010	22/4	26/4	CJ931011	27/4	30/4
	CJ931012	1/5	5/5	CJ931013	6/5	9/5
	CJ931014	10/5	14/5	CJ931015	15/5	18/5
	CJ931016	20/5	24/5	CJ931017	25/5	28/5
	CJ931018	29/5	2/6	CJ931019	3/6	6/6
	CJ931020	7/6	11/6	CJ931021	12/6	15/6
Off Season	CJ931022	17/6	21/6	CJ931023	22/6	25/6
	CJ931024	26/6	30/6	CJ931025	1/7	4/7
	CJ931026	5/7	9/7	CJ931027	10/7	13/7
	CJ931028	15/7	19/7	CJ931029	20/7	23/7
	CJ931030	24/7	28/7	CJ931031	29/7	1/8
	CJ931032	2/8	6/8	CJ931033	7/8	10/8
	CJ931034	12/8	16/8	CJ931035	17/8	20/8
	CJ931036	21/8	25/8	CJ931037	26/8	29/8
	CJ931038	30/8	3/9			
Peak Season				CJ931039	4/9	7/9
	CJ931040	9/9	13/9	CJ931041	14/9	17/9
	CJ931042	18/9	22/9	CJ931043	23/9	26/9
	CJ931044	27/9	1/10	CJ931045	2/10	5/10
	CJ931046	7/10	11/10	CJ931047	12/10	15/10
	CJ931048	16/10	20/10	CJ931049	21/10	24/10
	CJ931050	25/10	29/10	CJ931051	30/10	2/11
Off Season	CJ931052	4/11	8/11	CJ931053	9/11	12/11
	CJ931054	13/11	17/11	CJ931055	18/11	21/11
	CJ931056	22/11	26/11	CJ931057	27/11	30/11

Ms. White Emperor

	Chongqing-Yichang Downstream			Yichang-Chongqing Upstream		
	Sailing No.	**Dep.**	**Arr.**	**Sailing No.**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
Off Season	CJ930801	11/3	13/3	CJ930802	13/3	16/3
	CJ930803	17/3	19/3	CJ930804	19/3	22/3
	CJ930805	23/3	25/3	CJ930806	25/3	28/3
	CJ930807	29/3	31/3	CJ930808	31/3	3/4
	CJ930809	4/4	6/4	CJ930810	6/4	9/4
Peak Season	CJ930811	10/4	12/4	CJ930812	12/4	15/4
	CJ930813	16/4	18/4	CJ930814	18/4	21/4
	CJ930815	22/4	24/4	CJ930816	24/4	27/4
	CJ930817	28/4	30/4	CJ930818	30/4	3/5
	CJ930819	4/5	6/5	CJ930820	6/5	9/5
	CJ930821	10/5	12/5	CJ930822	12/5	15/5
	CJ930823	16/5	18/5	CJ930824	18/5	21/5
	CJ930825	22/5	24/5	CJ930826	24/5	27/5
	CJ930827	28/5	30/5	CJ930828	30/5	2/6
	CJ930829	3/6	5/6	CJ930830	5/6	8/6
	CJ930831	9/6	11/6	CJ930832	11/6	14/6
Off Season	CJ930833	15/6	17/6	CJ930834	17/6	20/6
	CJ930835	21/6	23/6	CJ930836	23/6	26/6
	CJ930837	27/6	29/6	CJ930838	29/6	2/7
	CJ930839	3/7	5/7	CJ930840	5/7	8/7
	CJ930841	9/7	11/7	CJ930842	11/7	14/7
	CJ930843	15/7	17/7	CJ930844	17/7	20/7
	CJ930845	21/7	23/7	CJ930846	23/7	26/7
	CJ930847	27/7	29/7	CJ930848	29/7	1/8
	CJ930849	2/8	4/8	CJ930850	4/8	7/8
	CJ930851	8/8	10/8	CJ930852	10/8	13/8
	CJ930853	14/8	16/8	CJ930854	16/8	19/8
	CJ930855	20/8	22/8	CJ930856	22/8	25/8
	CJ930857	26/8	28/8	CJ930858	28/8	31/8
Peak Season	CJ930859	1/9	3/9	CJ930860	3/9	6/9
	CJ930861	7/9	9/9	CJ930862	9/9	12/9
	CJ930863	13/9	15/9	CJ930864	15/9	18/9
	CJ930865	19/9	21/9	CJ930866	21/9	24/9
	CJ930867	25/9	27/9	CJ930868	27/9	30/9
	CJ930869	1/10	3/10	CJ930870	3/10	6/10
	CJ930871	7/10	9/10	CJ930872	9/10	12/10
	CJ930873	13/10	15/10	CJ930874	15/10	18/10
	CJ930875	19/10	21/10	CJ930876	21/10	24/10
	CJ930877	25/10	27/10	CJ930878	27/10	30/10
	CJ930879	31/10	2/11			
Off Season				CJ930880	2/11	5/11
	CJ930881	6/11	8/11	CJ930882	8/11	11/11
	CJ930883	12/11	14/11	CJ930884	14/11	17/11
	CJ930885	18/11	20/11	CJ930886	20/11	23/11
	CJ930887	24/11	26/11	CJ930888	26/11	29/11
	CJ930889	30/11	2/12	CJ930890	2/12	5/12

Ms. Yangtze Star

	Chongqing-Yichang Downstream			Yichang-Chongqing Upstream		
	Sailing No.	**Dep.**	**Arr.**	**Sailing No.**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
Off Season	CJ930901	8/3	10/3	CJ930902	10/3	13/3
	CJ930903	14/3	16/3	CJ930904	16/3	19/3
	CJ930905	20/3	22/3	CJ930906	22/3	25/3
	CJ930907	26/3	28/3	CJ930908	28/3	31/3
	CJ930909	1/4	3/4	CJ930910	3/4	6/4
	CJ930911	7/4	9/4	CJ930912	9/4	12/4
Peak Season	CJ930913	13/4	15/4	CJ930914	15/4	18/4
	CJ930915	19/4	21/4	CJ930916	21/4	24/4
	CJ930917	25/4	27/4	CJ930918	27/4	30/4
	CJ930919	1/5	3/5	CJ930920	3/5	6/5
	CJ930921	7/5	9/5	CJ930922	9/5	12/5
	CJ930923	13/5	15/5	CJ930924	15/5	18/5
	CJ930925	19/5	21/5	CJ930926	21/5	24/5
	CJ930927	25/5	27/5	CJ930928	27/5	30/5
	CJ930929	31/5	2/6	CJ930930	2/6	5/6
	CJ930931	6/6	8/6	CJ930932	8/6	11/6
	CJ930933	12/6	14/6			
Off Season				CJ930934	14/6	17/6
	CJ930935	18/6	20/6	CJ930936	20/6	23/6
	CJ930937	24/6	26/6	CJ930938	26/6	29/6
	CJ930939	30/6	2/7	CJ930940	2/7	5/7
	CJ930941	6/7	8/7	CJ930942	8/7	11/7
	CJ930943	12/7	14/7	CJ930944	14/7	17/7
	CJ930945	18/7	20/7	CJ930946	20/7	23/7
	CJ930947	24/7	26/7	CJ930948	26/7	29/7
	CJ930949	30/7	1/8	CJ930950	1/8	4/8
	CJ930951	5/8	7/8	CJ930952	7/8	10/8
	CJ930953	11/8	13/8	CJ930954	13/8	16/8
	CJ930955	17/8	19/8	CJ930956	19/8	22/8
	CJ930957	23/8	25/8	CJ930958	25/8	28/8
	CJ930959	29/8	31/8			
Peak Season				CJ930960	31/8	3/9
	CJ930961	4/9	6/9	CJ930962	6/9	9/9
	CJ930963	10/9	12/9	CJ930964	12/9	15/9
	CJ930965	16/9	18/9	CJ930966	18/9	21/9
	CJ930967	22/9	24/9	CJ930968	24/9	27/9
	CJ930969	28/9	30/9	CJ930970	30/9	3/10
	CJ930971	4/10	6/10	CJ930972	6/10	9/10
	CJ930973	10/10	12/10	CJ930974	12/10	15/10
	CJ930975	16/10	18/10	CJ930976	18/10	21/10
	CJ930977	22/10	24/10	CJ930978	24/10	27/10
	CJ930979	28/10	30/10	CJ930980	30/10	2/11
Off Season	CJ930981	3/11	5/11	CJ930982	5/11	8/11
	CJ930983	9/11	11/11	CJ930984	11/11	14/11
	CJ930985	15/11	17/11	CJ930986	17/11	20/11
	CJ930987	21/11	23/11	CJ930988	23/11	26/11
	CJ930989	27/11	29/11	CJ930990	29/11	2/12

Ms. Xiling

	Wuhan-Chongqing Upstream			Chongqing-Wuhan Downstream		
	Sailing No.	**Dep.**	**Arr.**	**Sailing No.**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
Off Season	CJ930600	4/3	8/3	CJ930601	9/3	12/3
	CJ930602	13/3	17/3	CJ930603	18/3	21/3
	CJ930604	22/3	26/3	CJ930605	27/3	30/3
	CJ930606	1/4	5/4	CJ930607	6/4	9/4
Peak Season	CJ930608	10/4	14/4	CJ930609	15/4	18/4
	CJ930610	19/4	23/4	CJ930611	24/4	27/4
	CJ930612	29/4	3/5	CJ930613	4/5	7/5
	CJ930614	8/5	12/5	CJ930615	13/5	16/5
	CJ930616	17/5	21/5	CJ930617	22/5	25/5
	CJ930618	27/5	31/5	CJ930619	1/6	4/6
	CJ930620	5/6	9/6	CJ930621	10/6	13/6
Off Season	CJ930622	14/6	18/6	CJ930623	19/6	22/6
	CJ930624	24/6	28/6	CJ930625	29/6	2/7
	CJ930626	3/7	7/7	CJ930627	8/7	11/7
	CJ930628	12/7	16/7	CJ930629	17/7	20/7
	CJ930630	22/7	26/7	CJ930631	27/7	30/7
	CJ930632	31/7	4/8	CJ930633	5/8	8/8
	CJ930634	9/8	13/8	CJ930635	14/8	17/8
	CJ930636	19/8	23/8	CJ930637	24/8	27/8
	CJ930638	28/8	1/9			
Peak Season				CJ930639	2/9	5/9
	CJ930640	6/9	10/9	CJ930641	11/9	14/9
	CJ930642	16/9	20/9	CJ930643	21/9	24/9
	CJ930644	25/9	29/9	CJ930645	30/9	3/10
	CJ930646	4/10	8/10	CJ930647	9/10	12/10
	CJ930648	14/10	18/10	CJ930649	19/10	22/10
	CJ930650	23/10	27/10	CJ930651	28/10	31/10
Off Season	CJ930652	1/11	5/11	CJ930653	6/11	9/11
	CJ930654	11/11	15/11	CJ930655	16/11	19/11
	CJ930656	20/11	24/11	CJ930657	25/11	28/11

Ms. Yangtze Princess

	Chongqing-Wuhan Downstream			Wuhan-Chongqing Upstream		
	Sailing No.	**Dep.**	**Arr.**	**Sailing No.**	**Dep.**	**Arr.**
Off Season	CJ931101	6/3	9/3	CJ931102	11/3	15/3
	CJ931103	16/3	19/3	CJ931104	20/3	24/3
	CJ931105	25/3	28/3	CJ931106	29/3	2/4
	CJ931107	3/4	6/4	CJ931108	8/4	12/4
Peak Season	CJ931109	13/4	16/4	CJ931110	17/4	21/4
	CJ931111	22/4	25/4	CJ931112	26/4	30/4
	CJ931113	1/5	4/5	CJ931114	6/5	10/5
	CJ931115	11/5	14/5	CJ931116	15/5	19/5
	CJ931117	20/5	23/5	CJ931118	24/5	28/5
	CJ931119	29/5	1/6	CJ931120	3/6	7/6
	CJ931121	8/6	11/6	CJ931122	12/6	16/6
Off Season	CJ931123	17/6	20/6	CJ931124	21/6	25/6
	CJ931125	26/6	29/6	CJ931126	1/7	5/7
	CJ931127	6/7	9/7	CJ931128	10/7	14/7
	CJ931129	15/7	18/7	CJ931130	19/7	23/7
	CJ931131	24/7	27/7	CJ931132	29/7	2/8
	CJ931133	3/8	6/8	CJ931134	7/8	11/8
	CJ931135	12/8	15/8	CJ931136	16/8	20/8
	CJ931137	21/8	24/8	CJ931138	26/8	30/8
Peak Season	CJ931139	31/8	3/9	CJ931140	4/9	8/9
	CJ931141	9/9	12/9	CJ931142	13/9	17/9
	CJ931143	18/9	21/9	CJ931144	23/9	27/9
	CJ931145	28/9	1/10	CJ931146	2/10	6/10
	CJ931147	7/10	10/10	CJ931148	11/10	15/10
	CJ931149	16/10	19/10	CJ931150	21/10	25/10
	CJ931151	26/10	29/10	CJ931152	30/10	3/11
Off Season	CJ931153	4/11	7/11	CJ931154	8/11	12/11
	CJ931155	13/11	16/11	CJ931156	18/11	22/11
	CJ931157	23/11	26/11	CJ931158	27/11	1/12

Flights to and from Wuhan in Hubei Province

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing—Wuhan	4	15 35	17 15	CA1367
	1 2 6	10.35	12.25	CZ3118
	1 3 5 6 7	09 05	11·05	CA1333
Wuhan—Beijing	4	18 05	19 45	CA1368
	1 2 6	07:55	09 45	CZ3117
	1 3 5 6 7	11.55	14 00	CA1334
Chengdu—Wuhan	1 4	15 50	17 30	CZ3442
Wuhan—Chengdu	1 4	13 20	15 00	CZ3441
Fuzhou—Wuhan	2	12 50	14 30	WH2518
	2 5 7	15:20	16 30	CZ3546
Wuhan—Fuzhou	2	10.30	12.00	WH2517
	2 5 7	13 20	14 30	CZ3545
Guangzhou—Wuhan	7	14 30	16 20	CA1384
	2 3	21.00	22 30	CZ3350
	2 5	15 10	17 00	CA1382
	3 5	21:10	22·40	CZ3346
	1 4 6	21:20	22.50	CZ3344
	1 5 6	15 20	16·50	CZ3342
	2 3 7	16.05	17 35	CZ3360
	2 6 7	20.00	21 30	CZ3348
Wuhan—Guangzhou	7	11.50	13 40	CA1383
	1 4	10.35	12 25	CA1381
	2 3	18 40	20:10	CZ3349
	3 5	13.10	14.40	CZ3345
	1 4 6	14 40	16 10	CZ3343
	2 6 7	17.40	19 10	CZ3347
	1 2 3 5 6 7	07:40	09.10	CZ3341
Kunming—Wuhan	3 5	10:20	12 25	CZ3444
Wuhan—Kunming	3 5	07·30	09 30	CZ3443
Shanghai—Wuhan	1 3 4 6 7	07·20	08 50	MU5323
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20 25	21:35	CZ3544
Wuhan—Shanghai	1 3 4 6 7	09 40	11:00	MU5324
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18·20	19 30	CZ3543
Shenzhen—Wuhan	3 6	15 50	17·30	CZ3356
Wuhan—Shenzhen	3 6	13 20	15:00	CZ3355
Xi'an—Wuhan	4 7	20.30	21:50	CZ3242
Wuhan—Xi'an	4 7	11:30	12.55	CZ3241
Hong Kong—Wuhan (Charter)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:50	13:30	CZ3076
Wuhan—Hong Kong (Charter)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09 10	10.50	CZ3075

(Valid Summer—Autumn 1992)

Flights to and from Yichang in Hubei Province

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Changsha—Yichang	4 6	17 15	18·40	CZ3366
Yichang—Changsha	4 6	09 25	10·50	CZ3365
Guangzhou—Yichang	4 6	14:15	18 40	CZ3366
Yichang—Guangzhou	4 6	09 25	13 40	CZ3365
Wuhan—Yichang	4 6	07 35	08 45	CZ3361
Yichang—Wuhan	4 6	19·10	20 20	CZ3362

(Valid Summer—Autumn 1992)

Sichuan's Cities and Counties Open to Foreign Tourists

Barkam C	馬爾康縣
Changning C	長寧縣
Chengdu	成都市
Chongqing	重慶市
Daxian	達縣市
Daxian C	達縣
Deyang	德陽市
Fengdu C	酆都縣
Fengjie C	奉節縣
Fuling	涪陵市
Gongxian C	珙縣
Guang'an-C	廣安縣
Guangyuan	廣元市
Jiang'an C	江安縣
Langzhong	閬中市
Leshan	樂山市
Liangping C	梁平縣
Lixian C	理縣
Luzhou	瀘州市
Maoxian C	茂縣
Mianyang	綿陽市
Mingshan C	名山縣
Nanchong	南充市
Nanchong C	南充縣
Nanping C	南坪縣
Nanxi C	南溪縣
Neijiang	內江市
Panzhihua	攀枝花市
Shizhu Tujia AC	石柱土家族自治縣
Songpan C	松潘縣
Suining	遂寧市
Wanxian	萬縣市
Wanxian C	萬縣
Wenchuan C	汶川縣
Wushan C	巫山縣
Wuxi C	巫溪縣
Xichang	西昌市
Xingwen C	興文縣
Ya'an	雅安市
Yibin	宜賓市
Yibin C	宜賓縣
Yunyang C	雲陽縣
Zhongxian C	忠縣
Zigong	自貢市

Note:
C — County .
AC — Autonomous County

Flights to and from Chongqing in Sichuan Province

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing—Chongqing	1	13 40	16 10	CA1409
	6	15 35	18 05	SZ4646
	4 7	10 50	13·20	SC132
	2 3 5 7	17 05	19 40	SZ4142
Chongqing—Beijing	1	17 00	19 10	CA1410
	6	07.25	09·30	SZ4645
	4 7	14 30	16 55	SC131
	2 3 5 7	14 05	16 15	SZ4141
Changsha—Chongqing	3 6	07.25	09.30	CZ3461
Chongqing—Changsha	3 6	10 05	12 30	CZ3462
Chengdu—Chongqing	1 4 6	06 40	07.30	SZ4405
Chongqing—Chengdu	1 4 6	20 10	21 10	SZ4406
Guangzhou—Chongqing	5 7	09 40	11.50	SC342
	2 4 6	07.00	08 40	CZ3417
	1 3 5 7	17·35	19 25	CZ3405
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10 00	11 55	SZ4320
Chongqing—Guangzhou	5 7	12:50	14 40	SC341
	2 4 6	09 30	11·10	CZ3418
	1 3 5 7	20:15	22:05	CZ3406
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07.30	09:15	SZ4319
Shanghai—Chongqing	2	10 50	13.25	SC572
	1 3 6	09 20	11 50	MU5401
	2 4 7	16:45	19·15	SZ4544
Chongqing—Shanghai	2	14.15	16 25	SC571
	1 3 6	12 40	14 50	MU5402
	2 4 7	13 35	15·35	SZ4543
Shenzhen—Chongqing	3	13·40	15.50	SC382
	1 5	08 25	10 20	CZ3455
	2 4 7	10 10	12·30	SZ4344
Chongqing—Shenzhen	3	17.10	19 20	SC381
	1 5	11:10	13.05	CZ3456
	2 4 7	07 20	09 20	SZ4343
Xiamen—Chongqing	6	11·55	14 20	MF8403
	1 4	16.00	18 30	SZ4842
Chongqing—Xiamen	6	15 10	17 30	MF8404
	1 4	13 05	15·10	SZ4841
Hong Kong—Chongqing (Charter)	2	17 35	19 25	SZ4006
	4	11:20	13.20	SZ4006
	1 6	17·35	19.35	SZ4010
Chongqing—Hong Kong (Charter)	2	14 40	16.35	SZ4005
	4	08 30	10.20	SZ4005
	1 6	14 45	16·35	SZ4009

(Valid Summer—Autumn 1992)

Hubei's Cities and Counties Open to Foreign Tourists

Anlu	安陸市
Badong C	巴東縣
Changyang Tujla AC	長陽土家族自治縣
Chongyang C	崇陽縣
Dangyang	當陽市
Danjiangkou	丹江口市
Dawu C	大悟縣
Enshi	恩施市
Ezhou	鄂州市
Gong'an C	公安縣
Guangshui	廣水市
Hanchuan C	漢川縣
Hefeng C	鶴峰縣
Hong'an C	紅安縣
Honghu	洪湖市
Huangzhou	黃州市
Huangmei C	黃梅縣
Huangshi	黃石市
Jiangling C	江陵縣
Jianli C	監利縣
Jianshi C	建始縣
Jiayu C	嘉魚縣
Jingmen	荊門市
Jingshan C	京山縣
Laifeng C	來鳳縣
Lichuan	利川市
Luotian C	羅田縣
Puqi	蒲圻市
Qianjiang	潛江市
Qichun C	蘄春縣
Shashi	沙市市
Shishou	石首市
Shiyan	十堰市
Songzi C	松滋縣
Tianmen	天門市
Tongcheng C	通城縣
Tongshan C	通山縣
Wufeng Tujia AC	五峰土家族自治縣
Wuhan	武漢市
Wuxue	武穴市
Xianfeng C	咸豐縣
Xiangfan	襄樊市
Xianning	咸寧市
Xiantao	仙桃市
Xiaogan	孝感市
Xingshan C	興山縣
Xishui C	浠水縣
Yangxin C	陽新縣
Yichang	宜昌市
Yichang C	宜昌縣
Yingcheng	應城市
Yingshan C	英山縣
Yunmeng C	雲夢縣
Yunxian C	鄖縣
Zhicheng	枝城市
Zhijiang C	枝江縣
Zhongxiang C	鐘祥縣
Zigui C	秭歸縣

Note:
C — County
AC — Autonomous County

Ancient Tombs in Beijing

Archaeologists have recently discovered more than 100 ancient tombs in Shangdi Village in the Haidian District of Beijing. With the site some 1,500 metres in length and 150 metres in width, the tombs, dating from the Han (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties, include the first-ever discoveries of complete Han Dynasty wells and kilns. The bricks making up the well walls are fan-shaped, a feature rarely seen in previous Han Dynasty tombs.

New Air Routes

China Northern Airlines has opened seven new air routes between China and Japan departing from Beijing and Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning Province. These new routes are: **Shenyang-Niigata (Japan)-Harbin, Shenyang-Hanamaki (Japan)-Dalian, Shenyang-Sendai (Japan)-Xi'an, Shenyang-Nagoya (Japan)-Beijing, Beijing-Nagoya-Ube (Japan), Shenyang-Akita (Japan),** and **Shenyang-Nagoya-Hangzhou.**

Shanghai-Hong Kong China Eastern Airlines has increased the frequency of direct flights to Hong Kong from twice to three times daily. The new flight takes off at 16:50 from Shanghai and arrives at 19:00 in Hong Kong. The departure from Hong Kong is at 20:00 and arrival in Shanghai is at 21:50. The passengers on this new flight will ride a 143-seat MD-82 plane.

Urümqi, Xinjiang-Alma Ata, Kazakhstan and **Urümqi-Tashkent, Uzbekistan** These routes have recently been launched by Xinjiang Airlines. The latter, 1,778 kilometres long, is the second international route opened by the carrier.

Nanjing-Kunming This is a new route between Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, and Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. Operated by Kunming Airlines, the 1,820-kilometre flight takes two and a half hours.

Beidaihe Qigong Rehabilitation Hotel

Located at China's well-known summer resort Beidaihe on the Bohai Sea, the hotel is staffed by ten celebrated *qigong* doctors. The hotel also offers other treatment therapies such as sunbath, sea-bathing, forest-bathing, acupuncture and moxibustion, massage and traditional Chinese medicine as well as the chance to perform *taijiquan* (shadow boxing) every morning with a *taijiquan* master. Telephone: 441217, 441416 (Beidaihe).

Hotel News

Two hotels, the **Seaside Holiday Inn** and the **South China Hotel,** and a water sport recreational area, the **Water Paradise**, have recently opened in Hainan Province. The Seaside Holiday Inn has 68 air-conditioned rooms and other facilities including fresh seafood restaurants, shops, karaoke and conference halls. The South China Hotel is a four-star standard joint-venture hotel with 231 rooms including five top-grade villas and fourteen seaside view suites. Facilities here include Chinese and Western restaurants, luxury multi-functional banquet halls, bars, dance hall, karaoke, golf court, tennis courts, swimming pool, billiards, mahjong rooms, sauna and massage rooms. The Water Paradise, a subsidiary of the Hainan International Dadonghai Tourism Centre Development Corporation Limited, occupies an area of 8,000 square metres and offers water skiing, waterfall diving, and swimming. With a special place reserved for children, the Water Paradise is the largest and best equipped dedicated water recreational park facility in all of China.

Contacts for hotel reservations: Seaside Holiday Inn—Tel: (0899) 213898 Fax: (0899) 212018 South China Hotel—Tel: (0899) 213888-7 Fax: (0899) 213018

The eight storey **Xi'an Lee Gardens Hotel** announced its soft opening in August 1992 in Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi Province. When fully opened, the hotel will have 296 guestrooms including a presidential suite, five deluxe suites and four standard suites. There are four food and beverage outlets for different dining choices. The hotel also has a full range of facilities for both business professionals and leisure travellers.

Beijing-Tianjin Tourist Train

Two double-decker express tourism trains are now shuttling between Beijing and Tianjin. Each coach of the two round trip "Long March" express trains has a seating capacity of 180.

Jiuzhaigou-Huanglong Airport to be Constructed

Sichuan Province has recently announced a decision to construct a civilian airport at the famous Jiuzhaigou-Huanglong scenic site. One of China's major national scenic spots, this location was evaluated by UNESCO in May of 1992. As a result, Jiuzhaigou and Huanglong will be included in the "Anthology of the Natural Heritages of the World" and classified as a world-class scenic area.

New Open Counties in Jilin

Four additional counties recently opened to the outside world in Jilin bring the total number of open counties and cities in China from 825 to 829. The newly-opened counties are Zhenlai, Tongyu, Changling and Qian'an.

Garden of Sun Yat-sen's Tomb Opened

The rear garden of the tomb of Sun Yat-sen is now opened for the first time since 1949. The garden features inscribed tablets from the Tang Dynasty (618-907), waterfalls, ponds, streams, mansions, a teahouse and a 150-metre-long commercial street. Some 600,000 overseas travellers visit the tomb every year.

Xinjiang-Kazakhstan Cross-Border Highway

A temporary highway for passenger traffic between Bole City in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Alma Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, opened in August 1992. The 260-kilometre-long road passes through the Alataw Mountain pass.

Western Han Tomb in Hebei

The tomb of Dou Wan, wife of Prince Zhongshan Jingwang of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24), has been restored and opened to the public in Mancheng County, Hebei. It is only 120 metres from Prince Zhongshan Jingwang's grave, which was open to the public last year. In Dou Wan's tomb were found jade burial clothes sewn with gold thread and the "Changxin Palace" lantern, which are on display.

Introductory Package for New Hotel in Guangzhou

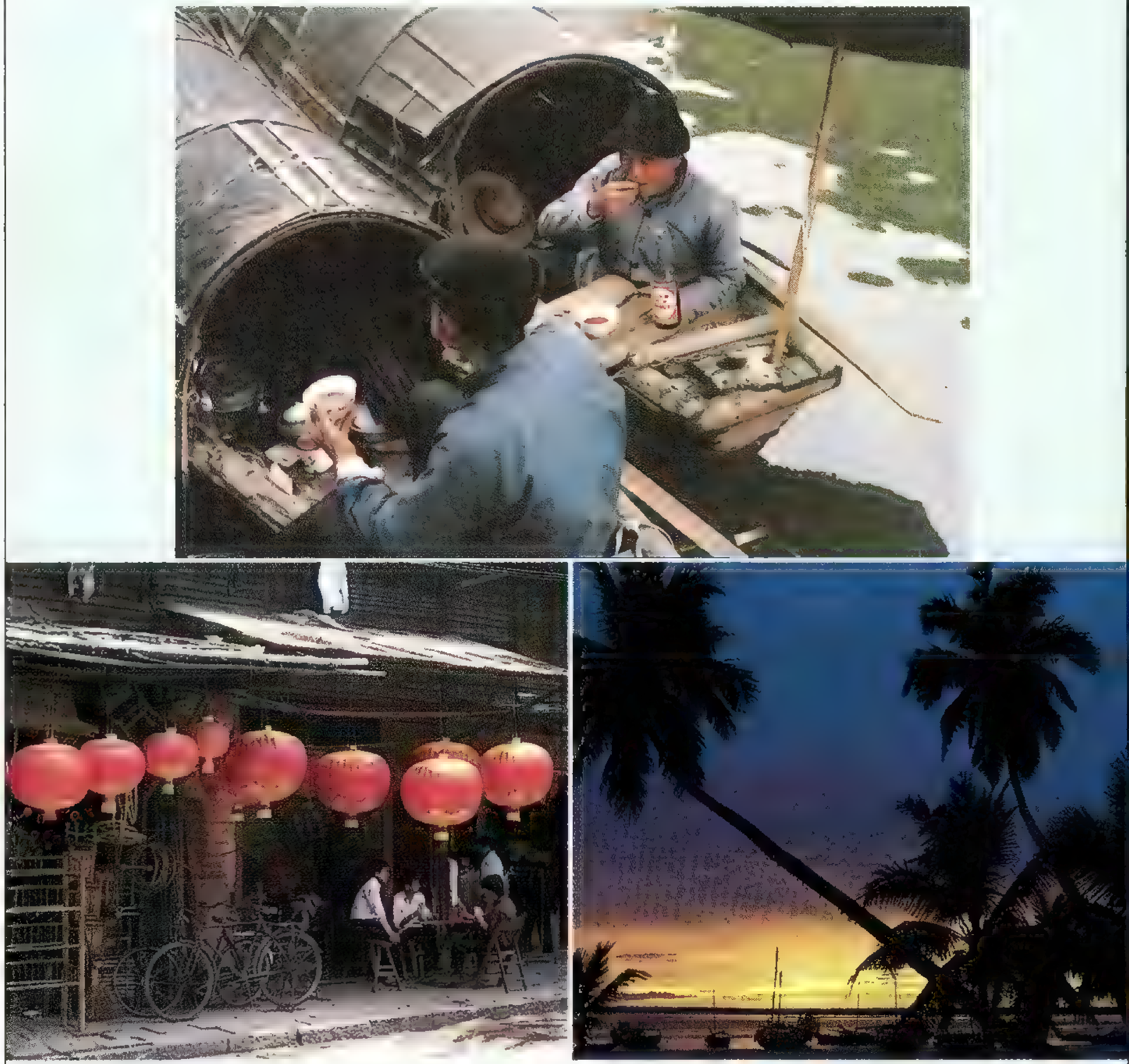
The newly opened 63-storey GITIC Plaza Hotel in Guangzhou, China's tallest hotel, has a special introductory packaeg. The charge for the "Executive Business" package is US$138 per night and includes a US$55 credit, while the cost of the "Deluxe Suite" is US$178 per night with a US$70 credit. For guests who request accommodation only, a Plaza Room is available for US $68 per night without any of the package terms. The intordcutory packages are in effect through December 31, 1992, except during the time of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held during the period October 14-30, where regular rates apply.

Tibetan Border Trade Post with India Reopens

Burang County, located on the border of Tibet Autonomous Region with both India and Nepal, has formally reopened as a trading post after a thirty-year hiatus. The mountain pass connecting Burang with India and Nepal will remain open throughout the summer trading season running June through September according to an agreement signed between China and India. Up to now, Burang and Zham are the only two open border trade posts among the 26 mountain passes along the border where Tibet, India, Nepal and Bhutan meet. Burang County, now linked to Xigazê and Lhasa by two 2,000-kilometre-long roads, has traditionally been a border trading post. Burang County and Ngari Region are expected to benefit from the reopening of commerce with India.

NEXT ISSUE

HOMETOWNS OF OVERSEAS CHINESE



In our next issue, CHINA TOURISM takes you to some of the most interesting places along the southeastern coast of China. While these places may not have the significance of better-known cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, for many overseas Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin, cities such as Fuzhou, Beihai and Shaoxing occupy an important place in their hearts, as their ancestral homes are in such locations. Many of them often undertake a pilgrimage to their ancestral homes or visit their relatives there. In our next issue, we invite you to join us as we embark on a similar journey to examine the roots of these people where the economy and tourism are flourishing.

- **Nostalgia for Nanhai**
- **Yingde and Qingyuan — Above and Below the Ground**
- **Enjoying Life in Fuzhou**
- **Beihai — The Original Pearl of the Orient**
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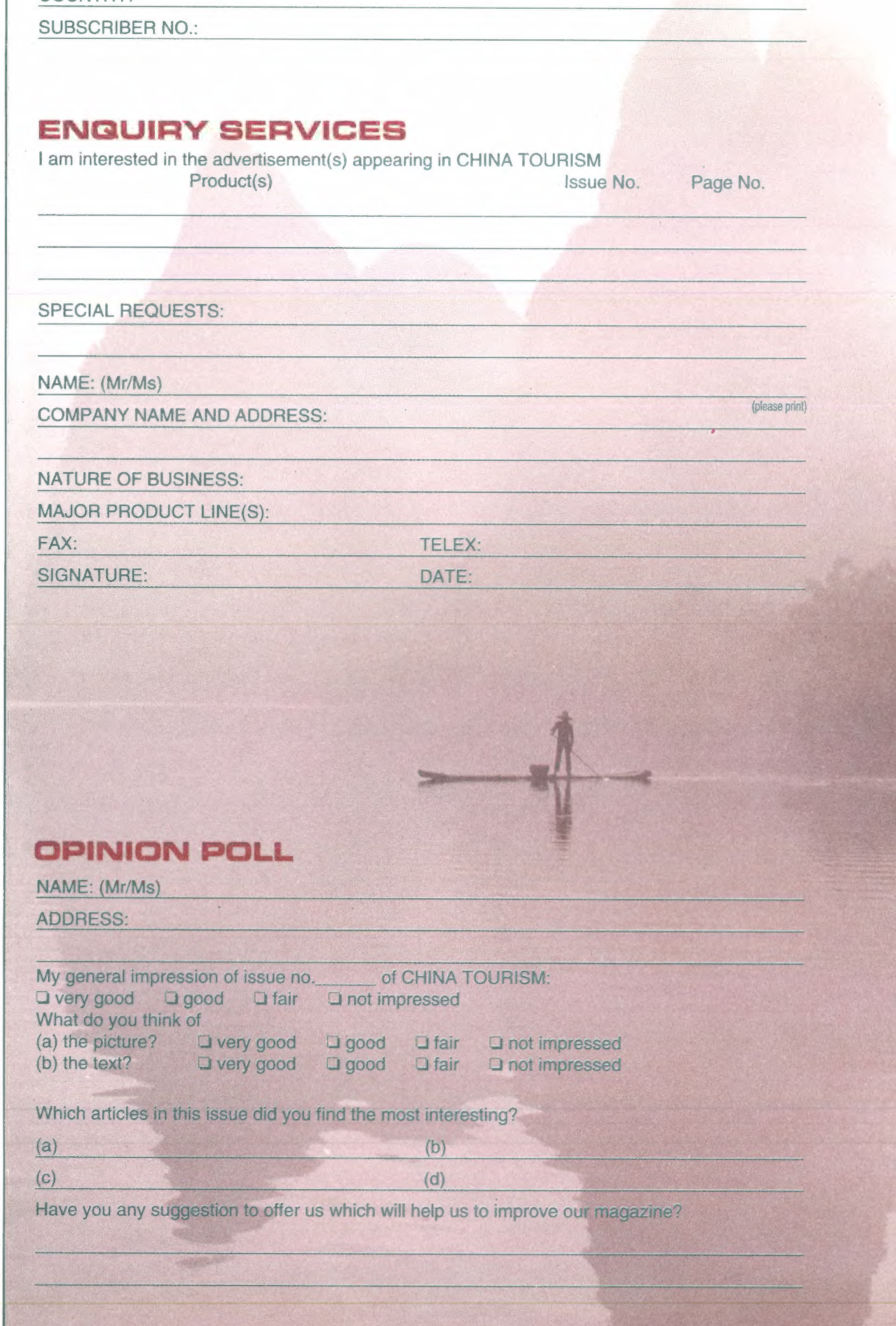

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Hebei Carpet Import & Export Corporation now has four business departments. The first business department is responsible for traditional Chinese hand-knotted rugs in Peking, Aubusson, Floral and Self-tone embossed designs. The second business department handles Sino-Persian rugs. The third business department is responsible for kilims and needlepoint rugs, latex-backed full-cut woollen rugs, Tibetan rugs, handtufted tapestry rugs, etc., and the fourth business department deals with silk rugs, woollen rugs with silk inlay and other newly created carpets.

Hebei Carpet Import & Export Corporation has established firm industrial and trade relations with more than eighty carpet factories, thus ensuring a reliable supply of rugs and punctual delivery of merchandise. A big warehouse and showroom complex has been built in Zhuozhou City, sixty kilometers south of Beijing under the management of Oriental Carpet Trading Co. Ltd., a joint venture by Hebei Carpet Import & Export Corporation and Zhuozhou City, in order to provide a convenient service. There is a great deal of merchandise in a wide variety in stock available for our customers' selection at any time.

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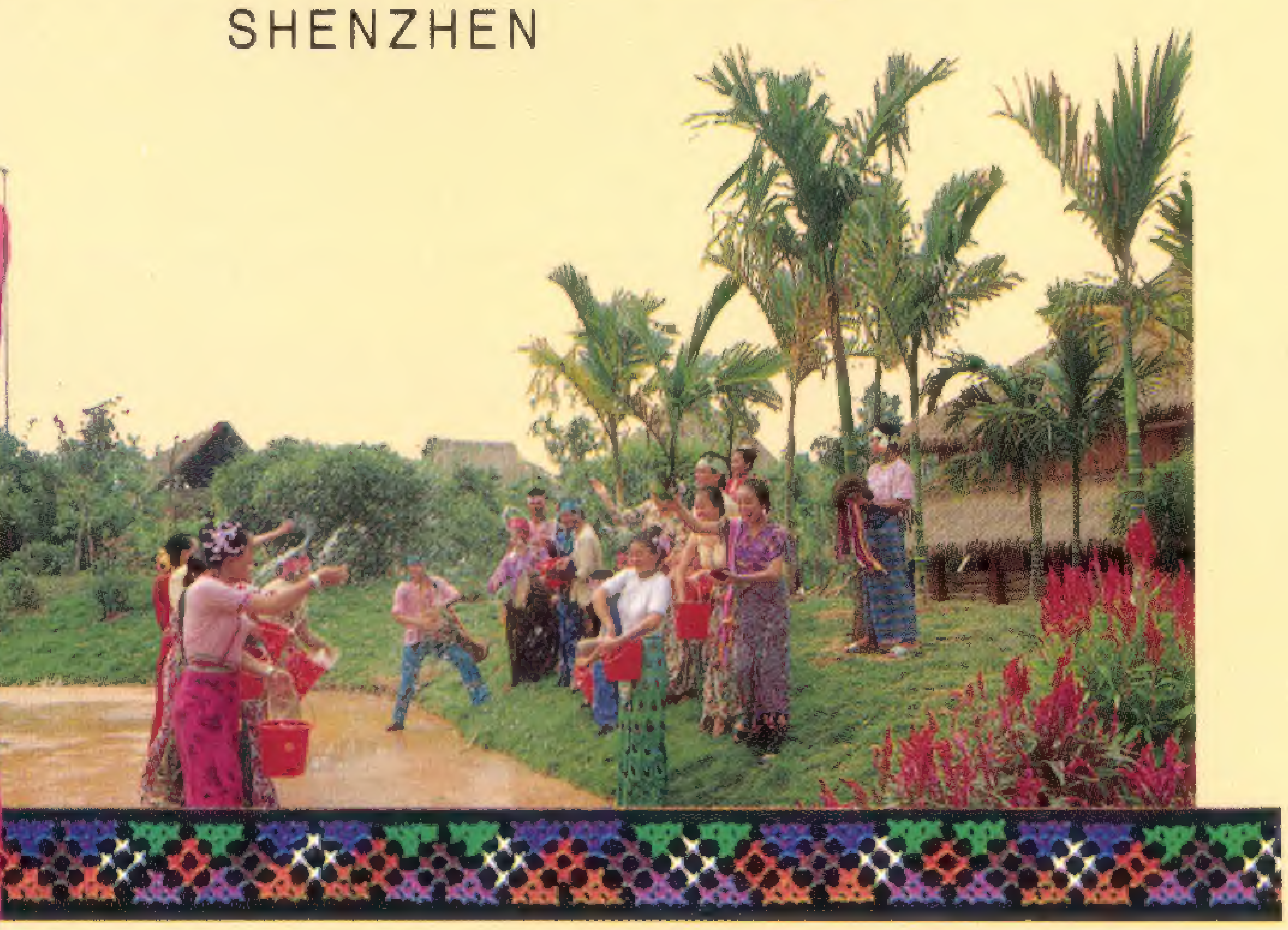
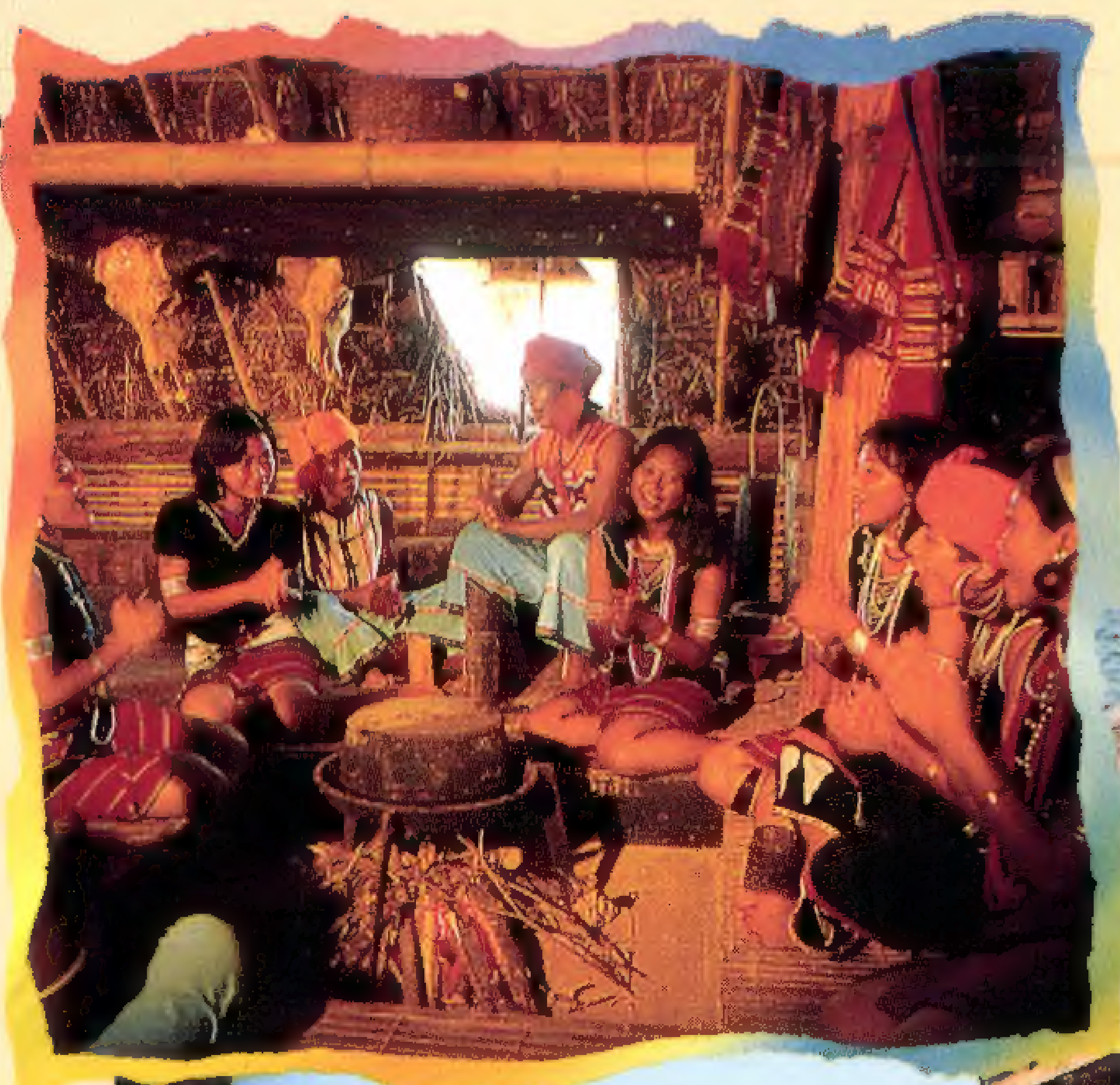
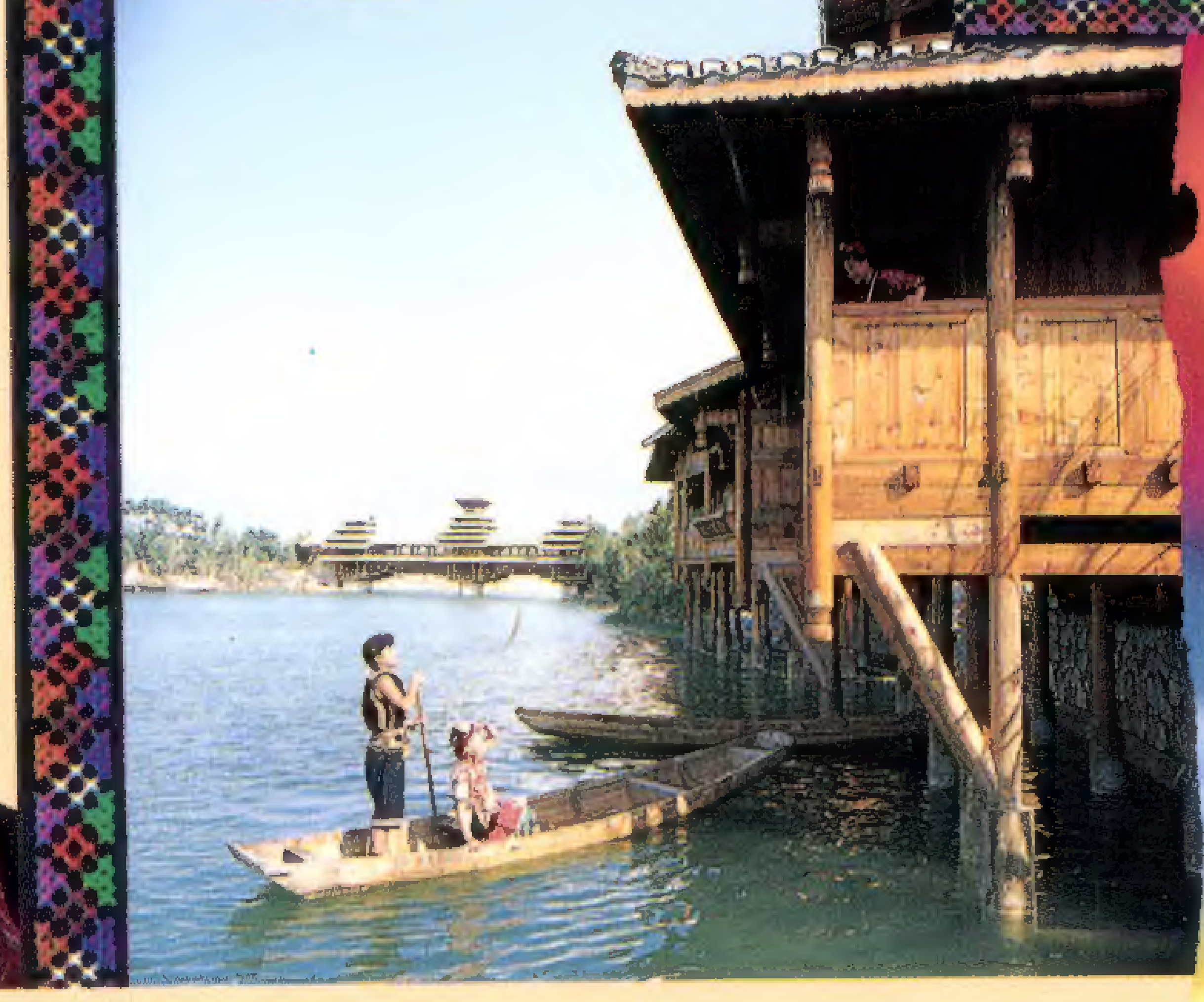
China Folk Culture Villages
SHENZHEN



With an area of 180,000 square metres, China Folk Culture Villages is adjacent to "Splendid China" Scenic Spot. Built in the Villages are 24 villages of China's minority nationalities who are living in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Tibet, Hunan, Xinjiang, Inner Monglia, etc. as well as more than 20 well-known scenic spots, which are all built on the scale of 1:1. Here you can enjoy the performance of folk song and dance, and folk acrobatics presented by a few hundred minority artists. You will also get some idea of folk arts, and customs and lives of China's various minority nationalities.





- * China Folk Culture Villages consisting of the world's largest number of minority nationalities
- * The world's largest man-made stone forest, banyan, waterfall, cave and the largest laser folk music fountain in the world
- * Appreciating all kinds of folk customs and local conditions
- * Enjoying primitive, graceful song and dance
- * Having a taste of unique flavour of local snacks and delicacies
- * A grand "Folk Arts Parade" held each day
- * Folk festive celebrations held each month

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (HONG KONG) LIMITED

(General Agent for the Business of "China Folk Culture Villages" in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas)

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